Newport Mercury.

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Local Matters.

Republican Ward Caucuses.

The Republicans held their ward caucuses Thursday evening and elected delegates to the City convention which was held in the State House last evening for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Providence April 10, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in St. Louis in June to nominate the President and Vice President. The delegates to the City convention were:

First Ward—Chairman, John T. Delano; Secretary, Arthur L. Gilman; Delegates, Joseph B. Pike, Benj. H. Stevens, Jr., Henry C. Bachelder, Samuel Norris, J. Harry Brown.

Second Ward—Chairman, A. A. Tilley; Secretary, Frank P. King; Delegates, Col. A. C. Landers, Charles E. Harvey, C. F. D. Fayerweather, Edward W. Higbee, William A. Peckham.

Third Ward—Chairman, H. F. Read; Secretary, Herbert Bliss; Delegates—W. C. Townsend, O. M. Brown, F. G Kimball, F. Wilbur, Joseph Haire.

Fourth Ward—Chairman, Hon. C. H. Burdick; Secretary, R. McIntosh; Delegates—R. S. Gash, R. H. Brown, J. W. Johnson, F. M. Sission, B. D. Higgins.

Fifth Ward—Chairman, J. McLeish; Secretary, E. E. Taylor, Jr.; Delegates—J. McLeish, J. C. Pryde, E. E. Taylor, Jr., W. W. Marvell, S. Young.

Bids for the New Schoolhouse.

Bids for building the new schoolhouse for the fifth ward were opened by the committee Monday evening. They numbered thirteen and were as follows. M. F. Murphy, $23,570; M. A. McCormick, $23,040; Kirwin Bros., 24,293; Radford & Booth, $25,174; W. J. Underwood, $25,061; A. Maher, $26,570; Morgan & McGuire, $26,069; R. W. Curry, $27,200; John Dowling, $27,866; Peter Knowe, $27,975; H. W. Wilson, $28,870; A. J. Fludder and W. H. Langley, $28,978.10; Wm. Gosling, $39,595. The committee, it is understood, are divided as to which of the bidders should be recommended to the City Council for the contract, and this rumor is causing a great deal of talk among those interested, as in such cases the lowest bid is supposed to be the accepted one, provided a satisfactory bond accompanies it.

Post-Lenten Festivities.

Next week will be a particularly gay one for Newport. Monday evening Washington Commandery will give its Easter Ball at Masonic Hall; Tuesday evening the Seaman Gunners will give a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, for which the committee of arrangements have made elaborate preparations; Thursday evening at Masonic Hall Mr. B. W. Pearce's annual benefit entertainment occurs and for which a most interesting programme has been arranged. On the same evening Minnedla Council, Degree of Pocahontas, will give a social at Odd Fellow's Hall from 9 to 1 o'clock. The grand march will begin promptly at 9 o'clock and a number of novel features will be in order. The Naval Station Orchestra will furnish the music, Mr. Wm. H. Allen will prompt and it is unnecessary to say that all who attend will enjoy themselves.

Too Many Churches.

Bishop Clark, in his "Book of Reminiscences, says: "The enormous multiplication of feeble churches struggling to give their ministers a decent support obliges many of the clergy to be on the lookout for more lucrative positions. It is a question whether we are not "watering the stock;" diffusing, instead of concentrating our strength. Little parishes just strong enough to sustain one good church will plant a dozen feeble ones. There is such a thing as multiplying the nation without increasing the joy."

The members of the First Presbyterian Church gave a most enjoyable birthday party in the vestry of the church Thursday evening, realizing thereby over $150 for the fund for carpeting the church, with more than half the bags to hear from. A delightful musical and literary programme, augmented by stereoptican views and refreshments was heartily enjoyed by the large audience present.

Messrs. King & McLeod proprietors of the Boston Store, have formed a corporation, known as the King McLeod Company, admitting a number of the former heads of departments of the store into the Company. The officers of the corporation are: Peter King, president; Angus McLeod, treasurer; Donald L. McLaren, superintendent; Robert Morley, secretary; Daniel Morrison, William Leys and John H. Mustard, with the other officials, the board of directors.

Messrs. J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co., are making a very attractive display of pianos for the spring trade. They make a specialty of high grade pianos at low prices, some of the instruments finished in the natural wood cases are well worth a visit to their warerooms to see.

THE ELECTION IN NEWPORT.

Grand Republican Victory—The Assembly Ticket Elected Entire by Overwhelming Majorities.

The State election on Wednesday resulted just about as was anticipated and predicted except that the vote here was considerably larger than the quietness of the campaign had promised. The day was pleasant, and for the most part warm and springlike, which greatly aided the ward workers in their efforts to get the voters out.

Before the polls could be opened in the second ward a warden had to be elected for the day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. Henry T. Easton, and, each of the leading parties having a candidate for the position, the voting in that ward was begun with an unusual show of interest. The electors began to assemble as early as 6 o'clock, coming from all sections of the ward, and half-past 6, when nominations for a warden were called for, the ward room was full, with fully 150 men standing outside. As about seven-eighths of the assemblage were Republicans the Democratic minority kept silent while Mr. Allen G. Goddard was felected warden by acclamation, and then a hundred or more of those who had been drawn to the polls thus early by this special feature deposited their ballots before leaving, thereby making an unusually good showing for the first half-hour.

The day passed very quietly, there being little out of sight of the polling places to indicate that an election was being held. There were a goodly number of workers, however, on both sides, and that a large amount of work was accomplished is shown by the vote.

It was a grand Republican victory all along the line, and leaves no room for doubt as to where the state will stand in the fall elections. Following is the vote in this city by wards, that for the Assemblymen being, as officially counted by the Board of Aldermen:

Governor.

	WARDS— 1	2	3	4	5	Total
H. A. Burlingame	3	4	8	3	2	20
C. W. Lippitt,	412	524	464	326	170	—1896
G. L. Littlefield,	188	191	188	232	374	—1173
Thomas H. Peabody,	12	16	9	6	7	— 50
E. W. Thiessen,	16	10	5	14	26	— 71

Total vote for Governor, 3210
Plurality for Lippitt, 733.

Lieutenant Governor.

Edwin D. Allen,	409	527	456	326	114	—1837
John J. Babcock,	14	21	19	9	7	— 81
James Jefferson,	20	16	5	18	34	— 93
Augustus B. Miller,	184	192	191	228	209	—1167
Henry F. Wade,	0	1	3	0	1	— 5

Total vote for Lieutenant Governor, 3223
Plurality for Allen, 730.

Secretary of State.

James H. Allen,	6	7	8	4	5	— 30
Chas. P. Bennett,	409	513	452	333	106	—1813
Geo. L. Church	182	192	187	227	315	—1163
John Devlin,	18	12	4	15	32	— 81
George F. Varney,	13	17	6	9	4	— 49

Total vote for Secretary of State, 3190
Plurality for Bennett, 110.

Attorney General.

Geo. T. Brown,	192	191	199	219	365	—1157
John L. Christie,	2	3	4	2	3	— 14
Edward C. Dubois,	358	614	410	328	170	—1880
John W. Thornton,	19	13	4	18	30	— 84
James A. Williams,	14	16	11	8	5	— 56

Total vote for Attorney General, 3161
Plurality for Dubois, 693.

General Treasurer.

Thomas Brightman,	3	3	6	2	2	— 16
Samuel Clark,	403	517	460	329	169	—1878
John G. Perry,	189	195	182	231	369	—1176
James P. Reid,	16	12	6	16	33	— 83
Pierce Tuckerman,	12	13	8	6	5	— 44

Total vote for Attorney General, 3197
Plurality for Clark, 702.

For Senator.

Burdick, R	300	513	450	345	191	—1904
Cozzens, D	216	227	219	235	397	—1294
Scattering,	1		1	1	—	3

Plurality for Burdick, 610.

First Representative.

Nolan, D	193	223	180	230	373	—1199
Rogers, R	433	499	466	350	225	—1973
Scattering,	2	1	1		—	4

Plurality for Rogers, 774.

Second Representative.

Buffum, R	416	521	440	320	117	—1874
Koehne, D	193	203	215	260	409	—1280

Plurality for Buffum, 594.

Third Representative.

Higbee, R	401	477	423	333	187	—1830
Sprague, N P	17	26	19	12	7	— 81
Ward, D	202	224	207	230	399	—1272
Scattering	1				—	1

Plurality for Higbee, 558.

Fourth Representative.

Moffitt, R	423	524	461	348	181	—1927
Myers, D	198	211	202	220	320	—1249

Plurality for Moffitt, 678.

Fifth Representative.

McLean, D	214	250	231	246	395	—1336
Wetherell, R	406	491	434	333	201	—1865
Scattering	1	1			—	2

Plurality for Wetherell, 529.

Mr. W. Keith Armistead died at his residence on Gibbs avenue late Saturday afternoon, after a long illness, though one of such character that it kept him confined to his rooms only a week or so before his death. The deceased was born in Alabama, and was a son of the late General Lewis Addsion Armistead of the Confederate army. He leaves a widow, two sons, Daniel Webster Appleton Armistead, a member of the Sophomore class at Harvard College, and Lewis Addsion Armistead' a clerk in the employ of the West End railroad of Boston. A third son was accidentally killed by the explosion of a gun while camping in the woods of Maine a few years ago.

Every one intending to participate in a masquerade ball or who may desire masks of any size, quality, description or price, should see the stock Mr. D. L. Cummings has at his new store in the Radford Block at the Corner of Mill and Spring streets.

Miss Susan B. Franklin, of Vassar, is spending the Easter holidays with her parents in this city.

Mr. John S Burdick of Providence has been visiting friends in this city this week.

Easter at the Churches.

Tomorrow is Easter Day, the greatest Church holiday of the year and the churches of our land will celebrate the festival with due honor and ceremony. Special and elaborate musical programmes will be features in nearly all of the local churches, where handsome floral decorations will delight the senses by their beauty and fragrance. To the worshippers in those churches the season, although so glad and festive, is, nevertheless, a solemn one. While they hear the joy bells of the Resurrection, they cannot forget the passion of the week preceding it, nor the cries of "Crucify" but a few hours previous, and a feeling of deep thankfulness should pervade every heart for all the agony which He, whose glorious resurrection these services are in commemoration of, endured that we, too, might share in that resurrection at the last day.

At the First Presbytorian Church, it is expected to use the new church, proper, for the first time when the organ, which was fully described in these columns a fortnight ago, will also be heard for the first time. At the Zabriskie Memorial Church the regular vested choir will be assisted by an orchestra of five pieces. At the Central Baptist Church, whose regular choir finished its engagement last Sunday, the music will be by a quartette composed of Messrs. J. J. Blakeley, N. T. Hodson, P. Spooner and A. B. Commerford. At Emmanuel Church the regular choir will be assisted by a quartette. A partial list of the musical programmes is as follows:

St. Mary's.

HIGH MASS 10.30

Gounod's Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia)
Agnus Dei, Dona Nobis, Mass in G — Weber
Offertory, Regina Cœli

MUSICAL VESPERS 7.30

Domine Dixit — General
Laudate Pueri — W. O. Fiske
Laudate Dominum — W. O. Fiske
Solo, "Jerusalem Behold Thy King" — Parker
Mr. J. J. Butler
Magnificat — Generali
Regina Cœli — Werner
Solo, "O, Salutaris," — Rosenig
Miss Minnie Leary.
Tantum Ergo — Goeb

The regular choir of the church, under Prof. Fredericks, organist, will be assisted by a number of additional singers at both services.

Zabriskie Memorial.

First celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7.30 A. M., followed by a second celebration at 10.30 A. M., with sermon by the Rector.

Children's Service and Carols at 3.30 P. M. The Baptismal Office will be administered at this service.

Evensong and sermon at 7.30 P. M.

The order of music for the 10.30 A. M. service will be as follows:

Processional, Hymn 520 — A. H. Messiter
"Rejoice Ye Pure in Heart."
Office of the Holy Eucharist in G — T. Leslie Carpenter
Hymn 122 "Jesus Lives" — H. J. Gauntlett
Offertory Anthem — E. V. Hall, M. A.
"This is the Day"
Recessional, Hymn 121 — Palestrina

At 7.30 P. M.

Processional Hymn the same as at Morning Service.
Choral service in G — Tallis
Psalter, Proper Psalms 113, 114 and 118
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis B flat — Sir John Stainer
Anthem from the "Messiah" — Handel
"Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow." "He was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgressions of thy people was He stricken." "But thou didst not leave His soul in hell, nor didst thou suffer thy Holy One to see corruption."
Hymn 122 "Jesus Lives" — H. J. Gauntlett
Offertory Anthem "This is the Day" — E. V. Hall, M. A.
Recessional Hymn same as Morning service.

At the 10.30 A. M. and the 7.30 P. M. services the music will be augmented by an orchestra of stringed instruments from the Fort Adams Band. The Prelude at the morning service will be a Saxaphone solo with free organ accompaniment, entitled "The Resurrection," by Harry Rowe Shelley.

Trinity.

MATINS.

Hymn
Christ Our Passover — Tours
Psalter.
Te Deum in B minor — Buck
Benedictus in D — Garrett

HOLY EUCHARIST.

Introit, "Why Seek Ye the Living?" — E. J. Hopkins
Kyrie, Gloria Tibi } Mass in D — Woodward
Hymn
Gloria Patri — Hayes
Offertorium, "Awake up, My Glory" — Barnby
Sanctus, Benedictus qui Venit } in F — Woodward
Gloria in Excelsis, — Tours
Post Communion, Tonus Regius.

Emmanuel Church.

Organ Prelude in D — Guilmant
Hymn 109
Anthem
"Christ Our Passover" in D — B Tours
Gloria Patri in E — Barrowes
Te Deum in G — Young
Jubilate in D — Field
Gloria Tibi in B flat
Hymn 111
Offertory Anthem "Breaks forth into Joy" — Sir Joseph Barnby
Response in G
Hymn 112
Sanctus in C
Hymn 225
Gloria in Excelsis — Old Chant
Organ Postlude — Parker

The choir will be assisted by Miss Ethel Kinny soprano, Mrs. Henry H. Smith contralto, Mr. Wm Bailey tenor and Mr. Augustus H. Swan bass. In the afternoon the Sunday School Carol service will be held in the church.

St. George's.

MORNING SERVICE.

Processional, "Come ye faithful raise the strain." — Sullivan
"Christ our Passover," in D — Buck
Te Deum in A — Stainer
Jubilate, in B flat — Nevin
Hymn 121 "The strife is o'er," — Palestrina
Syrie, Gloria Tibi and Credo in E — Parker
Hymn 112. "Jesus Christ is risen today"
Gloria Patri in B flat — Farebrother
Offertory anthem, "As it began to dawn." — Vincent
Sursum Corda and Sanctus }
Benedictus qui venit, } in E — Parker
Agnus Dei, }
Gloria in Excelsis, } — Stainer
Seventfold Amen, }
Nunc Dimittis, — Gregorian
Recessional, "Jesus lives" — Gauntlett

CHORAL EVENSONG.

Processional, "The day of resurrection," — Tour
Psalter, Psalms cxiii, cxiv, cxviii, — Gregorian
Magnificat in G — Cruickshank
Nunc Dimittis in G — Cruickshank
Hymn 121 "The strife is o'er" — Palestrina
Offertory anthem, "Come see the place where Jesus lay." — Parker
Recessional, Hymn 328 — Powell

Central Baptist.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Fugue in E minor — J. S. Bach
In Paradisum — Dubois
Pastorale in F, — George E. Whiting
Triumphal March from the 5th Symphony — Beethoven
Berceuse — Guilmant

COMMUNION SERVICE.

Celebrated Largo from Xerxes — Handel
Organ
Lead Kindly Light (by request) — Dudley Buck
Quartette
Offertory, Adoration, Intermezzo from the Holy City — Gaul
Organ
Invocation, Jehovah Guide Us — Mozart
Quartette
Postlude, Priests' March from Athalia — Mendelssohn

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

Festival March in D — Henry Smart
Organ
Lovely Appear, from the Redemption Gounod
Quartette
Carols, Tell the Glad Story; The Third Day; Easter Bells.
Trio, Lift Thine Eyes, from Elijah — Mendelssohn
Messrs. Hodson, Blakeley and Spooner.
Carols, Welcome Day; Happy Resurrection Morn; Joy, Joy, Joy.
Les Hameaux — Faure-Buck
Solo by Mr. Commerford.
Easter — Merkel
Organ

Mr. Southwick's Display.

The north window of Mr. J. M. K. Southwick's establishment on Thames street has attracted considerable attention this week and those who have not yet seen it should make a point of doing so. It contains a collection of birds and animals very prettily arranged, the ordinary every-day names of which we give for the benefit of our readers. There is a background formed by a moose calf's skin and a deer's head; there is a South Carolina fox which was killed out in Portsmouth, 2 gray squirrels and a weasel in his winter coat. Mingling with these in the most amiable manner—probably because they are all stuffed—are two sma'l Auks, a large Herring Gull, a male Eider, male and female Odd Squaws, a small Hairy Head Shell Drake, two small Divers of the Grieve family, a Patch Ball Coat, a Wilson Fern or Mackerel Sea Gull, a Pond Coot or Mud Hen, a purple Gallinile, a Ringtailed Marlin, an English Snipe, a Solitary Sand Piper, a Speckled Breasted Sandpiper, two Kingfishers, a Greenwinged Teal, a Ringed neck Plover, a Heron, two small Blue Bitterns, two large Marsh Harriers, a Sparrow Hawk, a Bullet Hawk, two small Brown Owls, Parrot, two American Goldfinches, two Meadow Larks, a Red-head Woodpecker, a Crow Blackbird, King birds, White Snow Bunting, Chick-a-dees, Speckled Woodpecker, a Yellow Wood Hatch, Crossbills, a Bobolink, Bluebirds, Catbirds, and Wood Pigeon.

The specimens are all well mounted and are deserving of all the praise and pleasing comments which have been lavished upon them. Mr. Southwick is entitled to great credit for providing so much entertainment for the public.

Y. M. C. A. Pentathlon.

The pentathlon competition between the teams of the Newport and Pawtucket Young Men's Christian Association gymnasiums at the Pawtucket gymnasium Friday evening resulted in a victory for the Newport team, by 52 points. The points scored by the several contestants were as follows:

Newports—Bailey, 262.5; Pitman, 247; Freeborne, 245.5; Ackerman, 226.5; Bradley, 215; total, 1196.5.

Pawtucket—Pitman, 251; Conn, 235; Bassett, 230.5; Nichols, 223.5; Hollam, 215; total, 1155.

By events the scores were as follows:

	Newport.	Pawtucket.
Free work	142.5	124
Dumb bells	132	122
Side horse	131.5	116.5
Parallel bars	126	116.5
Horizontal bar	134	123
Potato race	88	123
Three broad jumps	90	85
High jump	96	100
Long horse	130	123
High kick	128	122
	1196.5	1154.5

In the competition March 12 in this city, Newport scored 1079.5, and Pawtucket 1024.3. The totals for the two competitions are: Newport, 2276; Pawtucket, 2178.8. Newport is therefore 97.2 points ahead on the two competitions.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Abbie T. E. O'Sullivan her store corner of Gould and Warner street to Louis Colbert for a shoe business.

Simeon Hazard has sold for George H. Popple a lot of land on the northerly side of Friendship street containing 4941 sq. ft, to Francis S. and Stephen P. Barker Jr. This lot is bounded 45 feet on Friendship street, 103.45 feet on land of George G. Popple, 50 feet northeasterly and 106.55 feet, southeasterly on other land of Francis S. and Stephen P. Barker, Jr.

Simeon Hazard has re-leased to Wm. J. Stewart for Jeremiah Lawton the cottage at 18 Tilley avenue.

George W. T. Melville and Josephine L. Melville have sold to Henry J. Jones their one-third interest in an estate on Frank street.

Death of John J. Carry.

Mr. John J. Carry died at his residence on Everett place early yesterday morning. He had been confined to the house only a few days, but long-continued poor health had told heavily upon him and his friends were not greatly surprised to hear that the end had come

Mr. Carry was a native of Ireland but had lived in this country since youth He came to Newport some time in the 50's, from New York, where he had been employed in the dry goods trade, and opened a shoe store. He soon gave this up to go into the fish business and in 1861 established the concern of which he has since been the head. In 1867 or 1868 he associated with him the late William Carry and under the firm name of Carry Bros. added a fruit department to the business. The business prospered and in a few years the old building in which it started was replaced by the present block.

Mr. Carry always took a deep interest in public affairs and several times was elected to the General Assembly on the Republican ticket. He was a member of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Aquidneck Encampment and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

He leaves two sons, Dr. Wm. H. Carry and Mr. John F. Carry, and one daughter, Mrs. R. S. Burlingame, of this city; his wife died about five years ago.

Natural History Society.

The big "Moose" recently presented to this Society by Messrs. Barker and Titus, was officially introduced to the society with which he is to spend the rest of his scientific existence as a specimen, by an admirable address given last Monday night by Mr. Wm. H. Tibbetts, a practical sportsman. Mr. Tibbetts spoke simply and without any attempt at rhetoric, thus presenting his subject in the most attractive form. He spoke on the "Habits of the Moose and the Caribou," founding his remarks on personal observations made in Northern Maine and Canada. His description of both animals was most graphic and interesting. A sketch in chalk of the smaller species, the "Caribou," drawn by Mr. Richard Bliss added to the evening's attractions. Mr. Tibbetts' lecture was received with great attention by a large audience, and he was greeted with applause. He was followed by Colonel Alvin A. Barker, the actual man who shot the big Moose; and the Colonel gave a capital outline of hunting life in the woods of Maine, and of the special incidents connected with the shooting of the specimen which now stands in the Museum on Touro street. There have been excellent lectures in the Museum during the session now drawing to a close, and the out-of-door descriptions, real "Nature Studies" given last Monday night, kept up the interesting character of the information our Natural History Society has been so well supplying for a long time.

For Memorial Day.

The joint committee of the two local Grand Army Posts, for the arrangements of the Memorial Day observances, met for organization Monday evening. Past Commander William S. Bailey of C. E. Lawton Post was chosen chairman and Junior Vice Commander Joseph P. Cotton of Warren Post, secretary. The following committees were chosen:

On Orator and Chaplain—J. I. Greene, J. T. Delano, J. B. Mason.

On Hall—J. Sheehan, J. A. Peckham, W. S. Bailey.

On Flowers—D. M. Coggeshall, J. Sheehan, J. B. Mason, J. W. Wagner, A. R. Tuell, B. F. Boardley, A. A. McMahon, W. Weymouth.

On Music—J. H. Barney, J. P. Cotton, J. B. Mason.

On Invitations—W. S. Bailey, J. P. Cotton, J. I. Greene.

On Carriages—J. I. Greene, W. B. West, A. R. Tuell.

On Flagging Graves—W. B. West, J. Sheehan, D. J. Moriarty, J. W. Wagner, A. R. Tuell, D. M. Coggeshall E. H. Tilley.

On Supplies and Printing—W. P. Smith, D. J. Moriarty, D. M. Coggeshall.

The deed of sale "Vinland" was presented at the City Hall for record this week. Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, who inherited this property by the conditions of the will of his cousin, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, delivered up formal possession in person to the new owner, Mr. Hamilton Mck. Twombley. This sale which was effected through the agency of Messrs. DeBlois & Eldridge, was one of the most important ever made in Newport. The price paid was $700,000. The sale includes all the personal property contained in the house as well as the contents of the greenhouses.

The Concert for the benefit of the Newport Band will be held in the Opera House on April 28th. Miss Mary G. Curley, soprano, of this city and Mr. M. J. Dwyer, tenor, of Boston have already been engaged and other talent equally as good will be secured to render the programme a delightful one.

Hon. B. B. Mitchell, proprietor of the Spring House at Block Island, has been the guest of ex-Sheriff Easton this week.

JUDGE ATKINS' SCHOOL.

A Sequel to Letters from Boys of Mrs. Hart's School.

To Editor of the Newport MERCURY.

DEAR SIR—Your correspondent "Tom," in the issue of March 7, awakened in many of his Newport schoolmates pleasant remembrances of the long ago. I was particularly interested, as I was a member of his company (infantry) and also one of the principals in the circus. There are quite a number of the boys yet living in Newport who could tell some of the experiences of those school days that would make a jubilee. One incident in the "military" line I will relate, which I think Capt. Tom has not forgotten. One pleasant Saturday we went out to Tammany Hill on camp duty. We had our "ammunition and commissary supplies" in a cart which was being drawn by the "gun squad." As we were nearing the camp ground a vicious looking cow confronted us, and the soldiers began to leave the ranks. Capt. Tom was indignant, tried to restore order and said, "a pretty lot of soldiers, afraid of a cow." We broke camp at sunset, and marched down Broad street to our armory in fine military style. "Tom" in his letter, referring to the Farewell street school, says: "How many are living who went to school under Judge Atkins, George Brown and Wm. Lake? I have made a list of the boys who attended the school at that time, as near as I can remember them. Many of them have "finished their course;" some are filling responsible positions in various parts of our country, while between forty and fifty still reside in their old home by the sea.

The opening exercises every morning were in contrast to the present regime. Judge Atkins would read a chapter in the Bible, step to his closet, take down the old red cowhide with a blue ribbon on the handle slip the ribbon over his wrist, turn back to his desk, raise his spectacles to the top of his venerable head, and announce in measured tones, "The exercises for the day are commenced." The names are as follows:

Theodore Ambrose	William Holt
William Ambrose	George Howland
Erastus P. Allan	Charles Howland
James G. Albro	Hiram Harrington
Peleg Allan	John H. Irish
W. H. N. Allan	Peter Jouvet
James Allan	William Jouvet
Horace Allan	Benjamin Kerlew
Andrew Allen	George King
William F. Anderson	Isaac Lawton
Thomas Barlow	Charles Lawton
Jere Brown	William F. Lawton
Peleg Bryer Jr.	Benjamin Lawton
Benj. Burdick	Benjamin H. Lawton
George Burdick	Thomas S. Lawton
John Burdick	Charles Lewis Lawton
Luther Burdick	Henry Leeds
Wm. Braman	Robert Leeds
Wm. Bachelor	Edward Landers
Sylvester Brownell	William Landers
F. A. Barlow	James Lawton
Thos. S. Burdick	Lewis D. Lawton
John A. Barker	William H. Lynch
Wm. A. Barker	George H. Lake
Wm. Barlow	Arthur B. Mumford
George Cady	Henry Mumford
Charles Cady	William E. Marsh
Stephen Cahoone	Allan McDonald
Benjamin Cahoone	John McKenzie
Charles Card	Philander McKenzie
Robert S. Covell	W. H. Munroe
W. K. Covell Jr.	Henry Manchester
Thomas Coggeshall	McAllister
John Coggeshall	D. S. Mayberry
Charles Coggeshall	William Melton
Joseph Clark	George H. Norman
Phineas C. Clark	Richard Norman
William J. Caswell	Edward Nicholal
Charles Clark	Benjamin G. Palmer
Oliver Coggeshall	William Peabody
W. C. Congdon	Edward Read
George F. Crandall	William Henry Read
Charles Davenport	Mumford Read
Benjamin W. Davis	Benj. P. Southwick
Daniel C. Denham	J. M. K. Southwick
Darius Dennis	Henry C. Stevens
John Dennis	Wm. Stevens (Elm St.)
Samuel Dennis	Remlog Sherman
William T. Dennis	Thomas Swan
William H. Douglas Jr.	John H. Swan
John Douglass	Richard W. Swan
Thomas Douglass	John M. Swan
Thomas Easton	George H. Swan
W. H. Easton	George I. Spencer
Ira Eldredge	Charles C. Stevens
W. J. Eldredge	Philip Stevens
George Eldredge	Edwin Stevens
George W. Edgar	Thomas Stevens
Benjamin Ellery	Gardner Stevens
George W. Ellery	Lewis L. Simmons
Christopher Ellery	W. H. Sherman
William Emory	Albert Sherman
William H. Freeborn	Amos Sherman
Michael Freeborn	Philip Sherman
W. G. Friend	William H. Smith
John Gaghn	J. B. Smith
Peter Gaghn	George A. Simmons
John Goddard	Andrew J. Tripp
Edward Goddard	John Topham
William Goddard	Charles Tripp
Stephen Goddard	Philip S. Taggart
Benjamin Goddard	John Utter
William H. Greene	Courtland Williams
Albert Greene	William Williams
George Goodspeed	William Wilbour
William J. Gladding	Cornelius Wilbour
Henry Gladding	Henry M. Wilson
James Hart	John Wood
Samuel Hart	Alfred Wilson
William Heath	John H. Wilson
Thomas V. Heath	Alfred R. Young
Henry A. Heath	E. G. Young

I do not claim, Mr. Editor, to have made a correct list, but think I have "counted in" nearly all of the young students of those years between 1839 and 1845 who attended Judge Atkins' school. "S."

Rhode Island Day.

The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island, have arranged an entertainment to be given at the Providence Opera House during Easter week, April 8-11, which if carried out according to the plans, and it now seems certain that it will be, will reproduce certain important circumstances, occurrences and personages in our State history in a manner never before equalled, if indeed it has been attempted. The idea is to give a series of *tableaux vivants*, refreshing important acts or happenings in state history from the year 1636, when Roger Williams left his English home and began preparations to make his own way in the world, down to the time when, at the close of the civil war, the soldier boys came up Thames street to the tune of "Johnny comes marching home again, hurrah! hurrah!" The Landing, at Slate Rock in Providence, the Burning of the Schooner Gaspee, a Tea Party in 1812, and the Civil War are among the events to be represented and one of the prominent perhaps it is, not too much to say, one of the most interesting ones, will be a reproduction, historically correct so far as possible, of the famous Rochambeau Ball, given in the city when the brave Frenchmen made our harbor the headquarters for their fleet. Col. John C. Wyman, than whom no one better qualified could be named, has agreed to personate Count Rochambeau. Margaret Champlin and Polly Lawton will live again and tread a measure in the stately minuet and the lovelier contra dance, "A Successful Campaign," General Washington himself has sent word by special courier that he will attend, and the spectacle will be one that every true son and daughter of our State will rejoice to look upon. All the accessories of surroundings, costumes, ornaments and other details have been carefully studied and will be faithfully reproduced, and the amount of time, labor and thought that has been given to the matter gives proof that the outcome will be well worth seeing. The programme will vary slightly on different evenings, and the afternoon performances, beginning on Tuesday, will be given up to the children, who have been thoroughly trained and drilled by Miss Margaret McLaren Eager, and no one more thoroughly competent for such a task can be named. Conductor Reeves has charge of the musical portion, and in one of the tableaux will introduce a life-like picture of Joe Greene's famous American Brass Band, once the pride and boast of the whole State. The committees have been made up with great care and have worked faithfully. Nothing has been omitted that might in any way contribute to the perfect success of the venture. The box sheet opened yesterday morning at the Opera House in Providence, and a heavy sale is already assured. This will be a chance to study history in an especially agreeable way, and the opportunity should not be overlooked.

We Must Have Cuba.

Newport, R. I., March 31, 1896.

To the Editor of MERCURY:

The word "Yankee", of which as a personal appellation every New Englander is and every United States citizen ought to be proud, was at first applied as a term of contempt. "Jingo" is the appellation of contempt now bestowed, by some even on a Blaine who lies in an honored grave; or his sagacious comrade and survivor Sherman, whose thrusts in the cause of liberty come, unrestrained, from the shoulder. Who that reads the correspondence lately elicited by Cuban affairs can but see that Grant was stronger in his vigorous aggressiveness than in his later yielding, plianty, to the influence of cabinet advisers. He, too, at one time during his administration, wanted and but for jealous and interested opposition, would have acquired the Bay of Sumana. Without a defence or a coaling station beyond our continental borders, senseless indeed is our foreign policy. A cordon of British stations, many strongly fortified, island and continental, encompass us about at the East and North. In the Pacific we scorn the appeal that comes to us from the down-trodden, to be admitted to the priceless privilege of liberties that we affect to value and admire. It must be affectation for a nation whose charitable institutions—"God bless them!"—bore Bibles and missionaries to the Sandwich Islands to now hold those Islands away at arm's length when they come with the voice of supplication, to to take them not to us. Though we pray for them we are bad Samaritans to pass them by. Ah! that piece of petty policy that abrogated the patriotic action, the just hopes of a Harrison! England is our grand progenitor. Long may her flag wave but not at our expense. Should I long for long life it would be that I might see, as I hope and think that some of you may see, another flag, which we all love, float over Cuba and other regions naturally our own. The power that on foreign soils holds Gibraltor and Egypt, that deters the Russian occupation of Constantinople, whose mighty fleets sail all the seas, that has India and much besides Egypt, of Africa and that seeks to put most of the balance in her capacious maw, is ever hungry. What millions, what hundreds of millions at the lowest estimate, would be the apprisal, at which we would humbly obtain the reprisal of our own, should New York be threatened by an overpowering fleet, equipped and coaled at short notice, at our very doors! Ever ready for war and thus less liable to its horrors, we would never court, we, then, need never shun it. May we never fail to feel for the oppressed, in near Cuba, as in fair Armenia, a sympathy that shall know no end, even until they all go free! It is a question of time. Shall Cuba, shall Hawaii, be Britain's or be ours? Shall she possess all of the precious isles and islets of the American seas? She will but for us and no craven policy will prevent it. Let us not be moved to step off the rock of our growing liberties, which are our safety, by the inane cry of "Jingo." War is bad but injustice is even much worse. Our free institutions may, they can, clang its death knell. We may yet have to fight all Europe in that combat to be successful. As is Constantinople, through the neighboring defences, the key to the Black Sea and Gibralter to the Mediterranean, such a key, in our hands, must be Cuba to the Gulf of Mexico and to all our Eastern coast. In the Pacific, also, we need the Sandwich Islands. This absolute need made the early action of this administration, in the matter, quite as reprehensible as to its wisdom; as to its justice. The late message on Venezuelan affairs led to the charge, by some, against him whose is be charge of our executive functions of Jingoism. Grover Cleveland is no "Jingo." If he was his one wise, bold action would cause no surprise. Let us get out of this rut of subserviency! This country was weaned more than 100 years ago. Why now in leading strings to an unloving mother? "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." We should, ourselves, finish and ever control the one or two short lines to connect ocean with ocean. We should strengthen old fortifications. Fortify new positions as gained, increase our naval power, thus letting the world know that America is for Americans; and base no policy upon the fallacious belief that wars shall be no more, but ever keep the strong arm bared for defence, for aggression, if necessary. We are a young nation and growth is in the springing sap of our youth.

P. J. T.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Henry T. Sisson of Little Compton was in this city Wednesday.

Mrs. M. J. Robinson has returned from a three months' visit to Europe.

Congressman Bull is enjoying a brief rest with his Newport friends.

BEHIND THE DOOR.

By EDMUND DOWNEY,
Author of "A House of Tears," "Red Post Park," Etc.

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CHAPTER VIII.

INSPECTOR BRIGGS' THEORY.

The two men returned to the back parlor and resumed their seats.

"I smell tobacco here," observed Detective Goringe. "I will light a pipe while I listen to your version of the business. You don't smoke?"

"No," answered Inspector Briggs curtly.

"You seem a trifle out of sorts," said Goringe, filling a brier root pipe.

"If that window wasn't opened from outside, it disturbs my calculations, and that is quite enough to put me out of sorts. Anyhow, I feel a bit puzzled for the moment."

"Now, look here," said the detective, lighting his pipe, "I want to make a compact with you this evening. You are a general practitioner. I am a specialist. I have no taste for murder or murderers. To me murderers are uninteresting people. They are either, as a general rule, lunatics or savages. I am a civilized being, with fixed ideas about portable property, and what I like is a good thief, a clever forger—in fact, anything really good in the prigging or swindling line. There I feel I am dealing with same men. I am on sound ground. The murder business is too full of pitfalls for my taste. Now, Briggs, you haven't started any special fad just yet. I'll give you the murderer, and you'll give me the thief. That's a fair bargain, isn't it?"

"A very fair bargain, but doesn't it mean the same thing? Whoever killed Mrs. Davorn stole the notes."

"Do you think that is quite certain?"

"Is there any reasonable doubt about it?"

"A considerable amount. For instance—to give you a tip to start with—Dr. Percival is not confident that Mrs. Davorn died from inhaling chloroform."

"The deuce! Isn't he? He left no such impression on my mind this morning. Did he tell you this?"

"Not likely. He is too cautious to run the risk of giving himself away, but I formed my own conclusion after a very short interview with him. But do I understand it is a bargain about the dividing of the spoil?"

"Certainly."

"Then make a clean breast of all your suspicions, opinions and conclusions. You were first in the field after your zealous, and, I must say, very intelligent officer, 204Y. You know the neighborhood. You have, I take it, a fair general knowledge of the people. You are all there, or rather all here. If you aren't, you ought to be. Help me in every way you can to find the thief, and I'll help you in every way I can to find the murderer. I haven't been idle all day, but I will admit I haven't 'struck ile' yet. All I can offer you at present is the benefit of my criticism."

"Which is worth a great deal more than anything I can offer you in return."

"All right. We shall probably both get at the same result in the end, but I want to start with my mind fixed entirely on the coin—in short, as city folk say, to make it a strictly 'cash transaction.'"

"It must seem a small cash transaction to you."

"I never quarrel with the amounts. I take as much interest—nearly—in tracking a fiver as I do in tracking five and any amount of naughts. Come, begin."

"Of course I am only too glad to do anything you suggest. I am bound to disclose everything to you. So far I have done so."

"I don't think you would be bound to disclose your private opinions to me. We are in a kind of way partners in this job, but you have a private estate in your very inner thoughts. We are both, to put it another way, on the outer edge of a circle, each of us bent on arriving at the center."

"And you want to travel alone?"

"Well, pretty much so. I want to have the honor and glory of finding the coin and leave you the honor and glory of tracking down your bigger criminal."

"Who is the same person?"

"Possibly. Anyhow, as an earnest of our bargain let me have your views. It will help you to piece your case together for the coroner's court—Saturday, isn't it?"

"Yes; Saturday, at 11 a. m., in the vestry hall. Well, here are my views. They are a bit raw yet, and that window sash is in my way."

"Never mind about that until we get to it."

"After the two lodgers, Steinworth and Vickery, went to bed last night," began Inspector Briggs, setting himself well back in his chair, and pressing the palms of his extended hands together,

"Did he tell you this?"

"Dr. Maurice Leclerc called here. He and Miss Rodney had arranged to get married today, with or without the consent of Mrs. Davorn, but if possible with it. Mrs. Davorn disliked Leclerc. At any rate, she wouldn't let him handle her money, and she believed it was after her money, or a share of it, that he was. She knew he was in an ugly scrape. There were high words. One of the lodgers overheard the row. Very likely he crept down and put his ear to the door—I was going to say keyhole, but that wouldn't help him much. He had probably some suspicion of this money being in the house. He now knew for certain it was in Mrs. D.'s room. What could be handier than to wait until the dead of the night, stupefy the lady and collar the notes?"

"Stop a moment. Do you know that your problematic eavesdropper wanted money badly enough not alone to steal it—which is a large order in itself—but to run the risk of a much graver crime than theft?"

"I know he wanted money badly enough to obtain it in any way that wouldn't fasten on him the guilt of the theft."

"How do you know that?"

"Been to his office today and saw his governor."

"Of course you are referring to Steinworth."

"Yes. They call his place of business a mercantile bank. They are really a sort of produce brokers in a big way. Steinworth was going on his holidays today—that statement of his is right enough. His books are all in order, but he has been going it pretty heavy in the betting line. There's a bookmaker residing in Clayfields whom I have frequently seen him talking to. I called on Mr. Bookmaker and learned that Steinworth had a week from yesterday to pay up close on £500 under threat of exposure if he didn't."

"A mere debt of honor, which any honorable man may repudiate."

"But the exposure would mean ruin to him in the office, where he is in high favor."

"What is his present salary?"

"A hundred and eighty-two pounds a year."

"Five hundred is a large sum for a clerk on three ten a week to owe. Better for him to bolt than to stump up."

"Bolting wouldn't suit him. He has large expectations from a wealthy and strait laced relative. Besides he has started a little bookmaking business of his own on the quiet—under another name. Commission business, they call it, I believe. All he wanted was a short loan."

"At tremendous heavy interest, if you are correct in your surmises."

"He never contemplated anything worse than chloroforming Mrs. D. He calculated that suspicion would fall on Vickery, or on Dr. Leclerc, both being persons who wanted money badly—and were known to want it badly—and who were in the habit of using chloroform in their businesses or professions. He may have had other motives, too, and other reasons for supposing that the guilt could not be fastened on him, but I think I have hampered myself with enough motives as it is."

"Well, let us see. You have got as far as fixing Steinworth outside the door of Mrs Davorn's room. What next?"

"Then a brilliant thought struck him. He waited until the small hours of the morning—the night was pitch dark—and let himself out of his bedroom window, dropped to the ground with the aid of a rope or some similar kind of help, chloroformed Mrs. D., put the notes into his pocket, went up on the first floor landing, turned the key in his own lock"—

"And Vickery's lock? What of it?"

"I have not forgotten it. Steinworth reflected shrewdly enough that it would look a little too clever if his door, and his door only, was found locked, so, prudently enough, he turned Vickery's key. Then he crept down stairs, passed out through the front parlor window, closed it after him and got back to his own room through his own window."

"A very good case, indeed—for Steinworth," said Goringe, after a pause. "Unfortunately for you, inspector, it has one serious thing against it."

"What is that?"

"It never happened."

CHAPTER IX.

CONSTABLE YOUNG'S OPINION.

"I know your mind is fixed on that window hasp not being opened from the outside," said Inspector Briggs gloomily.

"My dear sir," said Detective Goringe, "your man need not have put himself to the inconvenience of dropping out of a window in the dead of the night. He could have walked down stairs, taken the money, murdered the lady, locked his door, and climbed up into his room in some way or by some means which we haven't yet discovered."

"Of course he could," said the inspector. "My mind was so much occupied with my original theory that I couldn't get the proper lay of the matter. You have hit the nail on the head, I expect. My thanks to you."

"Don't thank me, please. Steinworth neither dropped out of his window nor climbed up to it from below. If he has any of the proper criminal instincts, he would have known that a trick so easy to be found out was no use for his purposes. He must have been aware that the locked door in itself would never have been strong enough. He must have been certain that the window trick could be proved to have been impracticable."

"Then you also suspect it was Steinworth?"

"I can't afford to have suspicions. I have none. Suspicions are like accommodation bills—kite flying, as they call it in the city and elsewhere—mighty dangerous things to put your name to. I try to go for certainties—not the 'morals' of the betting man, but sound cash transactions. Up to the present I have an open mind on the whole case. I know too little of Steinworth and his ways. For aught I can tell he may be a model of all the virtues."

"You know as much as I know now."

"Very well. But granting he was sufficiently cornered to contemplate the theft, I don't think you have hit the nail on the head. The young man must be a very idiotic sort of a creature, or he would think twice before climbing up the side of the house, as if he were practicing for the trapeze business—a house, too, situated in a narrow road with a flaring gas lamp right in front of his window and the prospect of the patrol catching him in midair. If he stole the money, he is no fool, and whether he stole the money by design and killed the lady by accident, or whether he did neither, he never left the house last night except he left it by way of the hall door."

"Then he is a completely innocent man, that's all, and I'd best drop him."

"Don't give way to temper, inspector."

"Steinworth, from the inside, could not lock himself into his room. That is, I think, perfectly impossible."

"Granted. I have examined the lock, and so far I am compelled to agree with you."

"Neither could he have been locked by Vickery. At any rate, these two are at daggers drawn and are not likely to have entered into a conspiracy."

"Then in your own mind you have now practically disposed of the two lodgers. Neither could have locked himself into his room."

"Not without aid from the outside, and if no one came in through the parlor window last night—there are no signs of any other part of the house having been broken into—we are reduced to Miss Rodney."

"And Dr. Leclerc," added Goringe.

"And Dr. Leclerc!"

"Now, let us start with him. What's his record?"

"Very dickey, I must allow. He's a wild young man. He wasn't unknown to me in his student time, when I was stationed at Whitechapel. He was as wild as a young colt, but that's nothing. However, having as one would suppose sown his wild oats down east, he starts a job here which doesn't look very promising for a young medical practitioner."

"I have heard of what you are referring to, though I know nothing of the inside of the case. From the outside it doesn't look really very awful, but that's nothing either."

"He freely admits he was on the point of clearing out of the country, and that he had all arrangements made to fly this very day, leaving his troubles behind him."

"That doesn't look well for him, to say the least of it. He must be a bit bewildered by the state of affairs here to make so foolish an admission."

"Right down crazy he looked today."

"Very well. Put all romance out of the question and out of your head. Don't mind blushing if you're given that way. Miss Rodney is an uncommonly pretty girl. To mix her or her lover up with a foul crime like this would seem to you too awful."

"Nothing would seem too awful," interrupted Inspector Briggs testily, "if I felt sure I could prove it."

"There, we'll not quarrel. Now wouldn't it be ever so much a simpler story if I were to tell you that a young medical practitioner, facing ruin for the want of a little of the ready, accustomed to handling chloroform (which we'll take it a young cockney bank clerk isn't), thought to forestall matters a bit? He was going to marry the niece, the only surviving relative, it seems, of the dead woman. Wouldn't he have a sort of prescriptive right to this money? And when was he ever again likely to want it so badly?"

"Yes, there would be something in that story—if you told it to me. But do you?"

"I've not done just yet. The chloroform is in my mind. If it were Vickery you had fastened your suspicion upon it would be another thing. His room seems steeped in drugs and liberally furnished with empty vials."

"You have disposed of him by agreeing he couldn't lock himself into his room without the aid of an accomplice."

"But why shouldn't Mr. Vickery have an accomplice? Besides I do not say he could not or did not do the window trick. There are no telltale flower boxes on his window sill. There is only a back yard to drop into, not a patrolled roadway. There is no public gas lamp blazing in front of his bedroom window."

"Yes. There is something in that, but where does it lead to? Not to the center of a circle, but right slap into a maze, it seems to me. You say Dr. Percival is not confident Mrs. D. died from the effects of chloroform?"

"My dear inspector, you must forgive me. I am thinking only of my own case—the discovery of the thief."

"I can't quite follow you. You are evidently trying to puzzle me."

"Not at all. I want to clear your mind of suspicion, if that is possible, and start you on a straight track. I must go back a bit and finish my interrupted story of the accomplice—an accomplice either of Steinworth or of Vickery. Why shouldn't there have been one whom you have not yet scented? Some one who did not sleep under the roof last night?"

"He wouldn't have been likely to lose his time jobbing at the window sash from the inside."

"How do you know what his motives might have been—maybe to put you on the wrong track?"

"What do you want me to believe exactly?"

"I don't want you to believe anything just yet. I want you to concentrate your thoughts, having first of all viewed the matter from every side. Dismiss that window hasp as a strong factor. It was done from the inside. It may have afforded an outlet to the thief or the murderer. It never let him in. It may have been done for the purpose of putting all of us on the wrong scent—a red herring. Perhaps I think more of your original theory, with modifications, than I admit. Perhaps I don't."

"I confess you have enveloped me in a fog."

"You'll emerge from it soon, never fear. But let me proceed. Don't narrow your view too much and don't spread it over a lot of useless ground."

"All right, partner. I'll do my best to follow your advice. But will you just give a lame dog a bit of a lift over the stile? What is your opinion, fair and square?"

"Bless you, like the knife grinder and his grievances, I haven't got any. I have a kind of feeling, though, that, as children say, the money—this £1,500—those 13 crisp Bank of England notes for £100 each—are 'warm.'"

"In the house?"

"In the house. And I mean to find them."

"You surprise me. How does that fit in with your views—so far as I can gather what your views are?"

"I don't expect it to fit in with anything. I simply state it as a fact of mine. To your skeptical mind it is just the same as a suspicion, but it really isn't a suspicion. It is the working of some kind of sixth sense—not fully developed—which I have been gradually acquiring. You look incredulous, inspector, but surely if a thought reader can read the number of a hidden bank note a thief catcher ought to be able to develop ideas and scent accompanied with stolen money."

"Perhaps so. But you are after taking a lot of the pluck out of me."

"Don't be faint hearted so early in the circle. By the way, who's going to take charge here tonight?"

"204Y will be on the outside until 10 o'clock."

"No objection to my sleeping here tonight—in Steinworth's room, as he has left it?"

"Not the slightest objection. Hello there's a knock. Young, I expect—204Y," taking out his watch.

"Let us ask him his views."

"I don't suppose he would help us much," laughed the inspector. "He'd probably tell you the thing was done to spite the police."

"Oh, I am not ashamed to learn wisdom from the mouths of babes, even of babes in uniform. He is an earnest looking customer. Kind of man who would rush straight at an object and not take any heed of side lights. But there goes the knocker again. Suppose he is growing impatient."

Inspector Briggs went into the hall, relit the candle and opened the door. The visitor was Constable Young, and he was soon standing bareheaded in the presence of Detective Goringe.

"Well, 204Y," said the gentleman from the Yard. "You look hot."

"So I thought, sir," said Constable Young, whose h's began suddenly to fall out of gear when he was addressing his superior officers. "Been 'ustling away a crowd from these 'ere railings outside. Can't understand, sir, what attraction

The visitor was Constable Young.

there is in corpses, hespecially them as ain't gone off the 'ooks in the reg'lar way. But it's human natur', I suppose."

"Most like," said Detective Goringe. "Human nature has a good deal to answer for. By the way, 204Y, what's your opinion of this business here?"

Constable Young drew himself up proudly as the gentleman from the Yard asked him this all important question. He placed one hand flat on his chest and held the other hand by his side with fingers outstretched. Then he shook his conical head as if he were not quite certain if it was securely balanced.

"I 'ave only one hopinion, sir," said the constable as decisively and as confidently as if he were discussing the merits of the weather. "It was the cove with the chemicals that did the trick."

CHAPTER X.

AN INVITATION.

In her room on the top floor of the house Ethel Rodney sat in the darkness, distraught with grief and wild with terror.

Early in the afternoon she had fled up stairs, determined to quit the house as soon as she had put a few things together and to seek for some place in the neighborhood where she might engage a bedroom. She could not sleep another night in the awful house which contained the dead body of her aunt—the aunt whose last conscious moments she had made miserable.

Her interview with Leclerc and her anxiety about him had disturbed her more than she liked to confess to herself. She had dismissed from her mind all notion of a marriage with her lover—her lover who stood in danger of being accused of the hideous crime that had been committed in the house. That marriage could not now be—not for a long time, if it was ever to be. She had offered to keep her promise to marry Maurice Leclerc that very day, but he had declined. And now that she was able to bring some show of calmness and reason into her dizzy brain she felt he was right. The marriage must not be. Not yet awhile.

And in the meantime what was she—a forlorn, penniless girl—to do? How was she to exist? Her aunt's money—a shudder convulsed her as the thought of

"Miss Rodney! Miss Rodney!"

this money forced itself upon her—was

(Continued on third page.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

COBHAM OF DICKENS.

A VILLAGE IMMORTALIZED IN THE "PICKWICK PAPERS."

Articles of Interest in the Room Which Is the Pride of Mine Host of the "Leather Bottel"—An Antique Church and the Brasses It Contains.

Less than an hour and a half from London is the quiet little station at Stole street, named, I suppose, in honor of a Roman road and trodden by travelers as they approach the manifold glories of Cobham.

Cobham, the Kentish Cobham, is one of those places in which Kent is so rich, favored alike by nature and art and historical association. For what is called park scenery it has few superiors in England. The church has memorials of its fourteenth century lords as fresh as when they felt the last touch of the workman's tools, while the inn opposite is redolent with the memories of Charles Dickens, and the ruddy old Elizabethan hall is one of the stateliest homes in England—a real home, constantly lived in.

To see Cobham in its glory one must of course visit it in summer. It is hardly fair to go there, as I did, on a weeping autumn day, though it was full of a charm of its own. In the first place, the season precluded my approaching Cobham in the orthodox way—from the back of the ancient buildings which form the new college. The boy who acts as porter at the station did not recommend the short cut for a very wet day. It had recently been plowed. So, passing first an old Kentish black and white house to the left and then a fine red brick Georgian mansion (described by him as a farm) to the right, I strode up the main street of Cobham village to where a putative leather bottle swings in front of the inn which Dickens immortalized in "Pickwick." The leather bottle, which, proudly labeled "Ecce Signum," swings over a sign of Dickens' Mr. Pickwick standing on a chair with his hands under his coattails, is, as matter of fact, made of cast iron and a weighs no less than 40 pounds, the real bottle being kept on the top of the clock in the bar parlor, guarded by an uncertain looking monkey and a dog. It is shaped like a barrel, with a combined stopper and handle on one side, and has a large hole cut out just below the handle, the reason of this being that when it was dug out of a field hard by it weighed so heavy that the finder hacked a hole to see what was in it. He was rewarded by finding money, which was probably exactly what he wanted to find.

The inn claims to be as old as the chancel of the church opposite, which would make it fourteenth century. Even the aspect of the much repaired exterior does not make this impossible, and the rough, worm eaten, dark oak beams in the low ceiling of the Dickens room certainly look old enough.

The Dickens room is the pride of mine host and brings Cobham visits from a host of theatrical people, who certainly would never visit it for the sake of its lords, ancient or modern, and their hall and church and college. In the visitors' book I read such names as W. S. Penley and J. L. Toole, the latter accompanied by Mr. Clement Scott, and over the mantelpiece hung a pretty theatrical portrait of Miss Mary Anderson, with her hands tied together in some character which I did not recognize—her memento of a visit here.

The walls are hung with prints of various characters and scenes in Dickens' books, Dickens' programmes, sketches, and what not, among them being The Graphic's picture of the "Empty Chair," which made Luke Fildes' name, and Dickens' last letter (in autograph), dated June 8, 1870, in reply to a Nonconformist minister named Matcham, a letter about "Edwin Drood," and with a pathetic and particular interest, because Dickens in this last letter of his life avows that he had always cherished Christianity—even written a book to bring it home to his children, though he had not proclaimed his belief from the house top. Jingle, Sidney Carton, the devoted, and Pecksniff are among the more prominent characters on the walls. All around the room there are rows of old fashioned chairs, the place of honor being occupied by the Dickens chair—a flat topped article of the variety known to old furniture dealers as "The Windsor."

Whatever the claims of the "Leather Bottel" to fourteenth century honors, there is no doubt of the antiquity of the church, though the age of the exterior, except the tower's, is obliterated with a facing of flints. Two gigantic flints, one of them at least 4 feet by 2, lie on the grass below. The interior of the church, once ruined with plaster and whitewash, is now carefully restored and highly interesting. First in importance, of course, come its monumental brasses, some 30 of them, not erected, but laid down on the chancel floor to the honor of the lords and ladies of Cobham and the masters of their college. These brasses have no superiors in England, and go as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century. Not a line is obliterated in these graven images of the knights and dames—the one in full armor, the other in the height of fashion. Tradition says that in Cromwell's time they were saved from the heavy hand of the spoiler by being first whitewashed to escape notice, and then covered with deep litter for the stabling of my lord protector's horses. I think that they must have been further saved by wooden floors being laid over the flags on which they rest for a few odd centuries.—London Queen.

Made Them Cry.

Talker—When I lectured, there was not a dry eye in the audience.

Walker—Indeed, and what was your subject?

Talker—I had been addressing a school of cookery and giving a practical illustration of how to peel an onion.—London Tit-Bits.

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Household Fancy Work.

NEEDLEWORK DRIFT.

More and more every year are sensible people choosing flimsy but substantial fabric for home decoration. Silks, satins and other similar materials are rapidly making way for linens, denims, duck and other serviceable fabrics which launder so perfectly. The latest and most effective bedspreads are of heavy but fine linen, in shrimp pink, Nile green and rich cream tints. They are made just large enough to cover the bed and tuck in. The border consists of a broad lace insertion set in. A variety of designs is noticed in these spreads. A Nile green cover is richly embroidered in pink chrysanthemums done in Asiatic floss. One of shrimp pink shows a most beautiful design of maiden-hair ferns, while a third, of cream, has a wreath of wild roses ornamenting it. Some of the many pretty crocheted squares, when made of Asiatic crochet silk, are joined together, with spaces left around the edge through which is drawn satin ribbon. The ribbon is tied at each corner in fluffy bows.

An infant's knitted sack recently seen was made in one section, and joined under the arms and along the sleeves. Use the soft Hamburg knitting silk and steel needles. It will take about two ounces of the silk.

Cast on 70 stitches for the lower edge of back, and knit back and forth plain until there are thirty-three ridges (two rows of knitting makes a ridge). Now at each side of this centrepiece cast on 35 stitches and knit nineteen more ridges. Then knit back 55 stitches at one side. With another needle bind off 20 stitches, knit remaining stitches. At each end knit 6 ridges, then cast on 18 stitches, and knit 10 ridges, then bind off 35 stitches for each sleeve, knit 33 ridges for each front, and bind off across the bottom. Sew up the garment under the arms and along the sleeves, finish the edge with knitted lace; for this lace cast on 21 stitches.

1st row—Slip 1, 1 plain (narrow, make 2, narrow) 4 times, make 2, 3 plain.

2d row—(Three plain, seam 1) 5 times, 3 plain.

3d row—Slip 1, 4 plain (narrow, make 2, narrow,) 3 times, 7 plain.

4th row—Bind off 3, 5 plain, seam 1 (3 plain, seam 1) twice, 5 plain.

These four rows complete the pattern, and should be repeated until you have the desired length. Sew around the jacket and the neck, turning it over on the neck for the collar. It must be held full in the neck, also round the corners. Finish ends of sleeves with lace and the neck with cord and tassels. This is a very simple pattern, yet very pretty and easily made.

To wash articles made of crochet or knitting silk, make a suds of tepid water, using Ivory soap, which contains no alkali. Swish the article round about in the water; do not wring but beat the water out with dry cloths. Do not iron. Pull into shape and press between weights.—[Eva M. Niles in Am. Cultivator.

Recipes for the Table.

FISH SALAD.—One of the most delicious salads is made with cold boiled fish, either rock salmon or shad. Other kinds of fish can be used, but these particular varieties are the tenderest and richest. Remove all the bones and skin and pick up the fish into small pieces. Be sure to keep it on ice some time before serving. Place the fish in the centre of the dish on which it is to be served, and around the edge arrange a good quantity of crisp lettuce. The Boston head lettuce is the best. Then slice some ripe tomatoes and place them on the lettuce leaves. Over the whole pour mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with parsley. This is a very delicate salad and makes a welcome variety.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.—In this connection one may recall a recipe for a delicious mayonnaise dressing, which is made with cream instead of oil. Put two cups of cream into a double boiler to heat. Mix in a bowl two even teaspoonfuls of salt, two even teaspoonfuls of mustard, two even tablespoonfuls of sugar and two even tablespoonfuls of flour, and two eggs well beaten. Beat all these thoroughly together, and then add half a cup of vinegar. When these ingredients are well mixed, add the cream, boiling hot, slowly, and then put it back on the fire in the double boiler and stir it constantly until it thickens. This rule should be halved for a small salad.

SPANISH ONIONS BAKED IN CREAM.—Use the large imported sweet onions, or the American white onions; peel them without cutting the roots and tops close enough to loosen the layers. Scald the American onions to modify their comparatively strong flavor. Put the onions whole over the fire in enough milk to cover them, and boil them gently until they begin to become tender. Draw off the milk and make a cream sauce. Put the onions in a china baking dish, pour the cream sauce over them and dust the top with cracker or bread crumbs; dot over with small bits of butter and brown the surface in a moderate oven. Serve the onions in the dish in which they were baked.

COCOANUT PIE—Beat thoroughly together the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of flour. Add two teacupfuls of milk and half a cupful of freshly-grated cocoanut. Pour into a baking dish lined with rich pie paste. Bake in a moderate oven. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teacupful of cocoanut. When the pie is done spread this over it. Return to the oven until it is a delicate brown. Serve cold.

ORANGE JELLY.—Dissolve half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water. Cut six oranges in halves, remove the pulp carefully and lay the skins in cold water. Add to the pulp the juice of two lemons, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of boiling water. Add gelatine; stir all together and strain. Dry the insides of the skins, notch the edges, fill with jelly and set in a cold place. When stiff, serve with white cake or kisses.

PUREE OF POTATO.—Cook together one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour, add two cupfuls of boiled potato and one cupful of boiled onion rubbed through a sieve, and two cupfuls of hot milk. Let simmer five minutes, pour in a cupful of cream, bring to boiling point, season to taste and serve.

"I don't know," muttered Rivers picking himself up from the sidewalk and moving on with a perceptible limp, "whether there is any such thing as a bicycle face or not, but I am thoroughly convinced of the existence of the phenomenon known as the banana skin."—[Chicago Tribune.

"Some folks think this Venezuelan affair will be settled without trouble, but, I'll dogon if I do," said Mr. Janson, as the crowd about the grocery store made room for the old man. "I never see one of these here line fence quarrels yit that didn't wind up in a fight!"—[Indianapolis Journal.

Life is a tiresome journey, and when a man arrives at the end he is all out of breath.

BUCHANAN & LYALL'S B.L. TOBACCO
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BEHIND THE DOOR.

(Continued from second page.

all gone. She had in her possession only a few pounds, barely enough to carry her at the very outside over a few weeks. What would be her fate then? That she was her aunt's sole heir did not occur to her, nor the fact that the furniture of the house, whatever it might be worth, would eventually be hers. She only knew that she was possessed of 3 sovereigns, and she was doubtful if she had any right to use them. They had been given to her the previous day by her aunt for housekeeping purposes.

She had a fairly good knowledge of the millinery business, but she was well aware that situations were not to be picked up at a moment's notice; that she might spend many and many a weary week hunting for a place. And in the meantime what was to support her? What was to happen to her?

She had in Clayfields no friends, no intimate, unselfish friends who would help her now in her dire trouble. She was now in a morbidly sensitive condition about everything, and it seemed to her that every one would shun her. The only one she could think of who had ever shown her any real courtesy and kindness was Mrs. Percival, the doctor's wife. But that was before Maurice had quarrelled with Dr. Percival.

She loved and trusted Leclerc, but she could not repress the feeling that much of his troubles—his troubles apart from this which would arise out of the present tragedy—had been caused by her. Indirectly, of course. But he had in his eagerness to make a home and position for her got himself into difficulties from which he now seemed unable to extricate himself.

Ethel possessed no shadow of a suspicion of her lover in connection with the crime which had been committed in the room which was now almost at her feet—that awful room which would haunt her forevermore. It was terrifying to think of what had happened while she had been asleep last night, what had happened while she was so very near it all. How was it she had heard no sound during the night; that nothing had disturbed her until the ringing of the bell in the early morning had aroused her from sleep—the bell which had summoned her to behold the most awful sight her young eyes had ever witnessed? She possessed a morbid horror of death. This morning, for the first time, she had seen a dead body, felt a dead body—the dead body of her dear aunt.

Mechanically she had commenced to pack a trunk which stood in her room. For hours she had occupied herself arranging and rearranging, packing and unpacking, her thoughts scarcely occupied with what she was doing, until at last the waning light of the October afternoon warned her that night was approaching—night which was to cover with its cloak the dark deeds of wicked men—night which now possessed terrors for her which had never before wandered into her troubled brain.

She crouched over the trunk, almost afraid to move. She could not even collect her thoughts sufficiently to think of striking a light. In a half conscious way she remembered she had left her candle on the hall table. She could not go down stairs past that hideous door inside of which her aunt lay dead—murdered—in the darkness. She was a prisoner in her room. Should she have to spend another night in this house? Could she live through such a night?

At last she stood up from her trunk, and exhausted with her emotions she had stumbled to a chair which stood at the head of her bed. She tottered to the seat and sat staring at the door of the room which faced the head of her bed.

And now a new train of thought forced itself upon her. There were duties to perform to the dead. How was she performing her duties? Or what was to be done? Tomorrow her aunt would be taken from the house. Perhaps tomorrow she would find the courage to do her duty, to forget her own selfish troubles. Tonight she could not.

She had no idea how long she had been seated at her bedside nor when she had fallen asleep, but she was awakened out of a pleasant dream—a dream which was not overshadowed by any suspicion of sorrow or of death—by hearing herself called in a loud voice.

"Miss Rodney! Miss Rodney!"

With a startled cry she sprang to her feet, unconscious where she was. It was some appreciable moments before she could recollect where she was standing or what had happened.

Then she opened the door and answering the summons, again repeated, with a "Yes, I am here," she saw a gleam of light on the landing beneath her.

"You sleep soundly. I am glad to know it. Will you follow me down stairs?"

"Oh, Dr. Percival," cried the young girl, recognizing the voice. "I will be with you presently."

She hastily retired to her room and bathed her face in cold water. She knew she could not hope to wash away all traces of her tears in a moment, but what did it matter? There was the kind doctor below waiting to give her the opportunity she sought—the opportunity of escaping from the house of the dead.

Taking a cloak and a hat with her, she descended the stairs and was soon standing alongside Dr. Percival, whose kindly eyes showed no trace of surprise at Miss Rodney's disheveled appearance. He held a lamp in his hand.

"I want to speak to you," he said. "I will light you down stairs," holding the lamp on high.

Ethel sought the front room. As she descended the stairs she saw a light in the dining room and heard the hum of voices.

She rightly surmised that some of the police force were in the room. She had asked them early in the day if it was possible that they would relieve her of the charge of the house until she had time to recover herself. She had been told an inquest would be held, and she knew that her aunt's body would be removed next day from the house, but during the day she had battled strenuously with her thoughts whenever she felt they were drifting into an inquiry as to what was to happen. Now she felt possessed of a strange new courage. Whatever was to be done, whatever her duty to the dead was, she would face it unflinchingly. The storm of grief had passed away. Boisterous sleep had cleared the terror laden atmosphere.

"Now, my dear young lady," said Dr. Percival, "I don't think this will be a proper place for you to spend the next few days. You must pardon my intruding upon your affairs, but at a time like the present conventionality is not the most commendable form of treatment."

"It is very kind of you to interest yourself in me," said Ethel, "particularly at a time like this." She felt the tears rising to her eyes as she spoke, but not the tears of grief which had choked and blinded her earlier in the day.

"Now," said Dr. Percival, "I have a commission for you from my wife. She asks that you will come round to our place for a few days until you can settle your plans for the future. I am glad to see you have got your hat and cloak with you. We can send for anything else you may require. Come with me."

A quick flush of pleasure mounted to the young girl's cheeks.

"Then I am not altogether friendless," was the first grateful thought that surged through her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ingalls In a Fuss.

"Speaking of lawyers fussing in court," said Chief of Police Seip, "one of the most violent affairs I can remember occurred about 20 years ago, and John J. Ingalls and Judge C. G. Foster were the principals. I was sheriff at the time, and a man was being tried on some kind of a criminal charge. Foster was acting as county attorney, and Ingalls represented the prisoner. Ingalls and Foster became involved in an argument about some point of evidence, and, after jawing each other for some time, Ingalls finally called Foster a liar. Foster was at one end of a long table and Ingalls at the other. Foster grabbed a huge ink fountain and threw it at Ingalls, hitting him in the the breast and spattering ink all over judge, jury and all kinds of legal papers. The late Nathan Price was judge, and he fined them $50 each. They apologized next morning, and their fines were remitted.—Atchison Globe.

General Grant's Prediction.

"Though I have been trained as a soldier and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when in my opinion some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe."

A Husband of the Right Sort

Ivorine WASHING POWDER

will always be interested in whatever makes his wife's work easier and lighter.

"My husband has used your shaving soaps for years, and he induced me to try your Ivorine Washing Powder, which I find most excellent, and as pure and good as you represent it. The cake of Olive Oil Soap that comes in each package is superior to anything I have ever used for chapped hands." Mrs. W. A. Heywood, Pawtucket, R. I.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.
Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.
List of Choice Premiums sent Free upon Request.

Newport Illuminating Company

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamps,
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Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT at lowest rates.

Newport Illuminating Company,
449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Banking and Insurance.

INSURANCE NOTICE!
AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN
MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,91
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,8
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,66
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,109,6
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,121,00
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,19
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,42
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,44
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	6,383,17
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,09
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,438,12
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,832,05
Northern Assurance Co. of London	6,358,810
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	1,687,116

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.
7-9

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect & Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
Shop 64 Mill St. P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Pelham St. Residence 106 Church St.
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Prepared Coke.
An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office
181 THAMES ST.
—OR—
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THIS IS THE SEASON
When you can secure special bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.
THE NEWPORT
Gas Light Co.

CATARRH
NASAL CATARRH is the result of colds and sudden climate changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.
ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY BROS.

GET YOUR
Ice Cream
—AT—
KOSCHNY'S,
130 & 132 THAMES STREET,
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway
Cake,
Ice Cream,
Confectionery.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

WIND MILL
FOR SALE AT
Jamestown, R. I.
This mill is in good order, story-and-a-half house; new stable and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good living can be had from this property and something laid by. Land near by could be leased if desired for farming.
DANIEL WATSON,
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FARM BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE.
At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies.
Whipple & Son,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
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Water.
ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.
Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

ALLEN'S Restaurant,
20 BROADWAY,
NEAR STATE HOUSE.
We are Making a Specialty of
VIRGINIA OYSTERS
IN EVERY STYLE.
Table Board
BY THE WEEK.
D. B. ALLEN,
PROPRIETOR.

Quinine Whiskey
Prevents and Cures a Cold.
Greatest tonic known. Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.
T. J. LYON, Agent.

HAVING PURCHASED THE
Shop and Good Will
—OF—
Mr. Lewis Skinner,
ON FERRY WHARF,
Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.
ALL HORSESHOEING
—AND—
Jobbing
promptly attended to at either place.
J. B. BACHELLER.

Artistic Beauty and Permanance
are the desirable qualities combined in our
"Mezzo-Tints."
We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.
Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.
F. H. CHILD.
242 THAMES STREET.

Reform Needed.

Mrs. Ferry—I wonder why all of these stage villains smoke cigarettes?

Mr. Ferry—I'm blessed if I know. They would be much more appropriate for the hero. He is always such an idiot.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896

Rhode Island's been heard from, and she's all right.

The General Assembly will resume its January session next Tuesday.

Rhode Island came up handsomely on Wednesday announcing herself Republican by more than ten thousand plurality.

Mr. B. W. Pearce's annual benefit entertainment, which will occur at Masonic Hall next Thursday evening promises to be one of the best entertainments ever given in Newport.

Presidential badges are being turned out in large numbers and great variety just now, but only the Reed button will find wearers in Rhode Island. Many of these are already seen in Newport.

Competent observers say that the Cubans want ammunition more than they do sympathy. If the United States will give them the sympathy expressed by according belligerent rights they will get ammunition.

A leading English sanitarian contends that 70 per cent of the human race would attain the age of 110 if all lived according to the laws of hygiene. The present average of 35 years has a long way to climb before it reaches the natural limit.

The Yashima, a 13,000-ton battle ship for Japan, has just been launched in England. She will have 13,500 horse power engines, intended to obtain 18½ knots speed. She will carry four 12-inch forty-nine ton guns and thirty-four quick-firing guns.

It is promised that the Grant monument at Riverside Park, New York, will be completed on the anniversary of the General's birth, April 26, of next year. The fund amounts to \$529,931.-91, of which three-fifths has been expended. New York has been slow in this undertaking, but it is hoped that the date now fixed will not be subject to further change.

President Harris, of the Reading Railroad, estimates that the original contents of the anthracite coal fields amounted to about 14,453,400,000 tons, of which 82½ per cent remains to be worked. We can have coal at the rate of 60,000,000 tons a year for 100 years to come, he says, and so we need not begin to bother about that matter until after several more Presidential elections.

The Woonsocket Reporter, commenting upon the unprecedented pluralities given the Republican candidates Wednesday, says: "The victory is a significant one. It means that the wage earners of the state, who constitute four-fifths of the electorate, have had enough of low tariffs, ruinous foreign competition, democratic uselessness. It means that Rhode Island will next fall stand like a stone wall for the protection of American industries and American labor and a sound currency."

Like other warlike nations Japan is giving particular attention to naval construction. During the next seven years it will spend about \$60,000,000 in new warships and docks, and this in addition to the two large battle-ships that are nearing completion. The purpose is to build a navy equal to the combined squadrons of other countries on the Pacific station. Japan maintains over fifty ships, manned by 15,000 men, at a cost of less than \$4,000,000 a year, but how this economy is managed is a puzzle to other navy departments.

The remains of the late General Thomas L. Casey, who died in Washington last week, were brought to Newport last Saturday morning and carried by steamer to Saunderstown, whence they were taken to their last resting place on a quiet hillside on the family estate in North Kingstown. The remains were accompanied by Captain Silas Casey of the navy, the last surviving brother of the deceased, and Mrs. Casey, widow of General Casey, who was accompanied by her sister, Mrs Seymour, wife of General Seymour, and Thomas Lincoln Casey, U. S. A., the surviving son of the late general. The remains were encased in the full brigadier general's uniform, and were placed in a casket draped with rich black broadcloth, ornamented with silver trimmings, and wrapped with the flag which he loved so well.

When the rebellion commenced in Cuba in February, 1895, Spain had 13,000 men on the island. Nine expeditions have been sent, with a grand total of 117,795 men of all ranks. The mortality for all ranks from March 1, 1895, to January 31, 1896, was as follows: Generals, 3; Colonels, 4; Lieutenant Colonels, 3; Majors, 17; Captains, 51; First Lieutenants, 101; Second Lieutenants, 54; Chaplains, 9; Sergeants, 80; Corporals, 161; Soldiers, 3394. Total, 3877. Causes of death—killed in action, 288; died from wounds, 119; from yellow fever, 3190; died of ordinary diseases, 282. The cost of the war in round figures is given as follows: February 24, 1895 to February 24, 1896, army in Cuba, \$40,000,000; navy and war supplies, etc., \$10,000,000. Total, \$50,000,-000. For four months past 10,000 men have been in Cuba. After March 31, 1896, 130,000 men will be on the island. The increase in the army will mean an increase in expenditures. The estimate for the current year is \$75,000,000. The cost for this year and next \$150,000,000, with the \$50,000,000 already disbursed, means \$200,000,000. Up to date Spain has not made any net loan on Cuban account. While authorized to borrow \$75,000,000, she has not availed herself of it.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

State Ticket Elected by Over 10,000 Plurality—Only Six Democrats for the Next General Assembly.

The election Wednesday resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republican, Governor Lippitt and his associates on the state ticket being elected by more than 10,000 plurality and the Democratic representation in the General Assembly being reduced to six members. The same quiet that had characterized the entire campaign prevailed throughout the day in all the cities and towns, with the possible exceptions of Westerly and Cranston, but a large vote was polled, notwithstanding, and the result showed that the quietness was not due to indifference.

The no-license question was made quite a prominent issue in Providence but the vote showed a very strong preference for the present law, and Block Island and Tiverton, no license towns, voted for license. Following is the vote cast by the several cities and towns for state officers:

For Governor.

	Burlingame, Peo.	Lippitt, Rep.	Littlefield, Dem.	Peabody, Pro.	Thiebert, Soc.
Barrington	3	161	43	24	0
Burrillville	5	541	275	42	4
Central Falls	37	1258	810	83	60
Coventry	1	405	168	36	1
Cumberland	12	217	617	35	23
E Greenwich	83	232	100	22	2
East Providence	6	1030	350	64	10
Exeter	1	97	21	24	0
Foster	1	134	31	9	1
Cranston	17	977	305	69	15
Warren	1	260	131	11	3
Hopkinton	00	275	31	118	3
South Kingstown	12	447	263	165	4
Charlestown	2	140	28	64	0
Lincoln	11	651	227	45	13
Bristol	10	414	173	31	3
Jamestown	1	60	16	15	0
Gloucester	5	131	119	27	0
Newport	21	1936	1273	60	71
Woonsocket	69	1641	1165	55	25
Warwick	23	1562	451	105	12
Little Compton	1	69	8	2	0
Providence	243	9790	7139	123	631
Richmond	1	145	48	64	1
Smithfield	2	141	46	50	0
New Shoreham	2	163	53	10	0
West Greenwich	33	85	25	16	0
No Providence	11	177	69	26	16
North Kingstown	1	440	216	95	1
North Smithfield	2	135	131	15	3
Portsmouth	1	157	45	62	11
Middletown	00	131	12	21	0
Tiverton	2	213	116	10	1
Scituate	5	299	319	66	2
Johnston	35	918	330	93	65
Westerly	10	679	135	301	23
Total	718	24,443	17,170	3032	1721

Lippitt elected by 11,276 plurality.

For Lieutenant Governor.

	Allen, Rep.	Babcock, Pro.	Jefferson, Soc.	Miller, Dem.	Wade, Peo.
Barrington	161	25	00	49	2
Bristol	411	32	3	181	41
Burrillville	330	49	19	376	3
Central Falls	1250	98	14	768	19
Charleston	145	56	1	24	1
Coventry	404	41	2	163	1
Cranston	951	76	35	306	12
Cumberland	727	34	25	611	14
E. Providence	1035	69	15	640	19
E Greenwich	235	25	2	95	00
Exeter	93	24	00	18	00
Foster	131	11	2	32	1
Gloucester	193	28	2	118	4
Jamestown	81	16	1	14	00
Johnston	912	94	89	323	21
Hopkinton	303	106	3	30	1
Lincoln	536	67	23	288	4
Little Compton	71	4	0	7	0
Middletown	129	23	14	0	0
Newport	1897	41	93	1167	5
New Shoreham	80	16	00	116	00
N. Kingstown	437	92	1	217	2
N. Providence	176	42	15	65	2
N. Smithfield	119	20	3	133	0
Pawtucket	2068	339	244	1791	41
Portsmouth	163	60	1	47	4
Providence	9601	773	700	7206	168
Richmond	152	59	1	43	1
Scituate	372	60	2	323	4
Smithfield	149	50	00	43	1
S. Kingstown	441	161	15	269	4
Tiverton	214	14	1	114	2
Warren	255	14	5	127	3
Warwick	1372	125	17	436	12
W. Greenwich	82	19	00	19	2
Westerly	637	269	22	136	5
Woonsocket	1604	79	31	1178	10
Total	28171	3093	1445	17319	406

Allen elected by 10,798 plurality.

For Secretary of State.

	Allen, Peo.	Bennett, Rep.	Church, Dem.	Devlin, Soc.	Varney, Pro.
Barrington	3	165	49	00	23
Bristol	51	415	171	3	29
Burrillville	10	527	274	13	12
Central Falls	41	1244	807	56	86
Charlestown	1	147	25	00	51
Coventry	20	396	166	3	35
Cranston	25	951	284	14	73
Cumberland	19	163	680	28	82
E. Providence	31	1031	512	21	52
E. Greenwich	4	229	93	3	19
Exeter	0	98	17	00	22
Foster	1	133	32	2	11
Gloucester	4	196	111	1	22
Hopkinton	1	279	31	5	113
Jamestown	0	52	14	00	15
Johnston	30	934	310	85	90
Lincoln	9	607	284	19	60
Middletown	0	132	12	00	19
Newport	30	1573	1163	31	49
L. Compton	00	62	10	00	2
N Kingstown	00	432	213	4	89
N Providence	5	170	62	18	30
N. Smithfield	4	120	139	4	31
N. Shoreham	00	60	116	00	15
Pawtucket	58	2172	1748	1255	256
Portsmouth	00	136	48	00	61
Providence	238	9317	6516	645	778
Richmond	3	139	41	1	55
Scituate	9	256	323	1	74
S. Kingstown	14	434	267	10	141
Smithfield	1	117	44	00	49
Tiverton	1	193	132	1	7
Warren	3	251	135	3	13
Warwick	43	1563	430	15	114
Westerly	7	730	116	18	251
W. Greenwich	3	65	11	00	18
Woonsocket	19	1535	1166	33	81
Total	700	28554	16250	1343	2900

Bennett elected by 12,274 plurality.

For Attorney General

	Brown, Dem.	Christe, Peo.	Dubois, Rep.	Thornton, Soc.	Williams, Pro.
Barrington	48	2	153	00	23
Bristol	170	46	404	4	25
Burrillville	225	5	432	10	63
Central Falls	752	22	1198	58	149
Charlestown	21	2	110	00	60
Coventry	162	5	383	00	38
Cranston	255	15	931	23	57
Cumberland	666	13	714	22	42
E Greenwich	100	3	215	2	24
E Providence	448	23	1015	17	51
Exeter	72	00	93	1	21
Foster	53	1	133	00	9
Glocester	112	4	177	00	25
Hopkinton	29	2	260	4	121
Jamestown	13	00	48	00	16
Johnston	329	20	909	79	90
Lincoln	391	3	373	31	62
Little Compton	1	0	63	0	3
Middletown	13	1	123	0	25
Newport	1157	14	1850	54	56
New Shoreham	70	0	130	0	16
N Kingstown	210	2	416	3	111
No Providence	57	6	175	16	45
No Smithfield	146	3	108	3	20
Pawtucket	1764	46	1890	234	300
Richmond	43	0	136	1	62
Portsmouth	41	0	153	2	61
Providence	6556	179	9574	647	1028
Scituate	323	2	273	2	63
Smithfield	46	1	147	1	48
So Kingstown	251	6	347	6	729
Tiverton	109	1	247	1	16
Warren	172	3	248	4	15
Warwick	411	18	1346	13	121
W Greenwich	22	2	81	0	18
Westerly	129	5	633	21	308
Woonsocket	1164	15	1433	30	218
Total	16,130	477	27,154	1310	3876

Dubois elected by 10,364 plurality.

For General Treasurer.

	Brightman, Peo.	Clark, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Reid, Soc.	Tuckerman, Pro.
Barrington	2	161	46	00	2
Bristol	79	403	153	4	29
Burrillville	6	547	280	8	84
Central Falls	20	1263	805	53	70
Charleston	2	145	28	00	54
Coventry	8	379	165	1	41
Cranston	16	966	276	13	76
Cumberland	18	425	601	27	21
East Greenwich	3	228	91	2	17
East Providence	35	1027	419	16	46
Exeter	1	95	18	00	21
Foster	1	136	34	1	11
Glocester	3	194	114	00	25
Hopkinton	1	273	31	4	113
Jamestown	00	53	15	00	15
Johnston	34	933	313	76	73
Lincoln	4	612	282	20	45
L. Compton	00	64	6	00	2
Middletown	1	121	12	10	19
Newport	16	1479	1116	53	41
N. Kingstown	4	424	214	2	89
N. Providence	5	178	59	15	36
New Shoreham	00	71	114	1	13
N. Smithfield	1	125	121	3	13
Pawtucket	54	2113	1791	328	278
Portsmouth	2	156	45	1	60
Richmond	00	148	50	1	51
Scituate	7	284	313	2	60
Smithfield	1	111	45	1	49
S Kingstown	3	310	403	6	112
Tiverton	2	209	116	1	10
Warren	6	251	116	4	12
Warwick	16	1314	331	13	116
W. Greenwich	2	82	17	01	19
Westerly	8	661	133	52	256
Woonsocket	16	1607	1178	31	6
Total	561	25215	10853	1416	2743

Clarke elected by 11,355 plurality

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES ELECTED.

Senators.

Barrington—John Jenckes, R.
Bristol—Chandler H. Coggeshall, R.
Burrillville—Andrew Luther, R.
Central Falls—Edward L. Freeman, R.
Charlestown—Edwin A. Kenyon, R.
Coventry—John Warner, R.
Cranston—Edward Stanley, R.
Cumberland—Thomas A. Jenckes, R.
East Greenwich—George F. Langonere, R.
East Providence—David S. Ray, R.
Exeter—Edward P. Dutemple, R.
Foster—James M. Wright, R.
Gloucester—Walter A. Read, R.
Hopkinton—Albert S. Babcock, R.
Jamestown—Charles E. Weeden, R.
Johnston—George F. A. Hearne, R.
Lincoln—William Deane Aldrich, R.
Little Compton—Samuel B. Gray, R.
Middletown—A. Herbert Ward, R.
Newport—Charles H. Burdick, R.
New Shoreham—Christopher E. Champlin, D.
North Kingstown—William Gregory, R.
North Providence—Andrew J. Wilcox, R.
North Smithfield—Frederic J. Pitts, R.
Pawtucket—Frederick W. Easton, R.
Portsmouth—Benjamin Tallman, R.
Providence—J. C. B. Woods, R.
Richmond—Alfred W. Kenyon, R.
Scituate—Charles H. Page, Jr., D.
Smithfield—Andrew B. Whipple, R.
South Kingstown—Jesse V. B. Watson, R.
Tiverton—John R. Hicks, R.
Warren—Benjamin Brown, R.
Warwick—William G. Roelker, R.
West Greenwich—Otho Tarbox, R.
Westerly—B. Court Bentley, R.
Woonsocket—E. Charles Francis, R.

Representatives.

Barrington—George Lewis Smith, R.
Bristol—George W. Simmons, R.
Burrillville—Joshua Perkins, R.
Central Falls—Leroy Fales, R., Hector Schiller, R., Charles F. Stearns, R.
Charleston—Samuel B Hoxsie, Jr., R.
Coventry—James Ellery Hudson, R.
Cranston—Joseph L. Sanders, R., Arthur E. Austin, R.
Cumberland—William H. Bolster, R., Charles E. Fisher, R.
East Greenwich—Samuel W. K. Allen, R.
East Providence—Rich, R., Armington, R.
Exeter—William B. Tillinghast, R.
Foster—Albert W. Burgess, R.
Gloucester—Lucius B. Steere, R.
Hopkinton—Frank Hill, R.
Jamestown—Charles T. Cottrell, R.
Johnston—John T. Kenyon, R., Henry C. Luther, R.
Lincoln—Carlisle Voss, R., Benjamin Comstock, R.
Little Compton—George A. Lemunyon, R.
Middletown—James R. Chase, R.
Newport—John W. Rogers, R., William P. Buffum, R., Edward W. Higbee, R., Godfrey Moffit, R., John H. Wetherell, R.
New Shoreham—Clarence C. Rose, D.
North Kingstown—William W. Congdon, R.
North Providence—Peter Grimley, R.
North Smithfield—George H. Helm, D.
Pawtucket—Edward Thayer, R., Geo. T. Greenhalge, R., Phil E. Thayer, R., Wm. W. Blodgett, R., John H. Arnold R., Wheaton Cole, R.
Portsmouth—Charles I. Coggeshall, R.
Providence—Frank M. Burrough, R., Geo. A. Littlefield, R., Hobart L. Gates, R., Geo. E. Barstow, R., Charles C. Gray, R., John L. Remlinger, R., Henry T. Root, R., Charles D. Kimball, R., J. Edward Studley, R., Wm H. Covell, R., David Burton, R., Frank B. Hazard, R.
Richmond—Charles J. Greene, R.
Scituate—John A. Battey, D.
Smithfield—Clarence H. Mathewson, R.
South Kingstown—Carder H. Tucker, D.
Tiverton—George E. Lawton, R.
Warren—Samuel L. Peck, R.
Warwick—Henry D. Heydon, R., James B. Bansford, R., Randall A. Harrington, R., Charles E. Chagnon, R.
West Greenwich—George W. Whitman, R.
Westerly—Alexander G. Crumb, R., Walter Price, R.
Woonsocket—Livingston Scott, R., Erwin J. France, R., Herbert F. Girard, R., Frank E. Holden, R., Philippe Boucher, R.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggist, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An enjoyable musical and literary entertainment was given at the Thames Street Methodist Church vestry Monday evening.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

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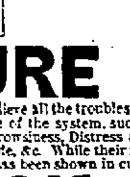
ST. JOSEPH, MO., APR. 4.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 4th to 8th and 10th to 14th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 10th, eastern states 20th.

This disturbance will inaugurate the warm and dry part of the month, frost and cool waves will be of less force than usual and stormy, March-like weather will be a feature of the week. The temperature will average above normal for the last half of the month.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 22d.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1896. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
4 Sat	5 32	6 28	1 21	12 03	12 42
5 Sun	5 30	6 29	2 7	1 00	1 31
6 Mon	5 38	6 31	2 43	2 17	2 56
7 Tues	5 33	6 31	3 11	3 18	3 01
8 Wed	5 34	6 32	3 34	4 14	4 40
9 Thurs	5 30	6 33	3 55	5 00	5 22
10 Fri	5 28	6 34	4 15	5 42	6 01

Last Quarter, 5th day, 1h. 24m., evening.
New Moon, 12th day, 11h. 21m., evening.
First Quarter, 20th day, 5h. 47m., evening.
Full Moon, 27th day, 8h. 47m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I.,

Is prepared—as sole agent for the "William B. Chase Farm," on West Road—to let it for a term of years from 25th March next. It is one of the finest farms in Middletown, about 2½ miles from Newport. One excellent house on it for a gentleman's residence, and a second which could be occupied by the farmer. Eighty (80) acres. Apply AT OFFICE, 124 Bellevue Avenue.

DEATHS.

In this city, 30th ult., Mrs. Margaret, widow of Billings Davis.

In this city, 28th ult., W. Keith, son of the late General Lewis A. Armistead, U. S. A., aged 61 years.

In this city, April 2, Bridget, widow of James Fitzgerald.

In Tiverton, 31st ult., near Stone Bridge, Mary, widow of George W. Gray, in her 83d year.

In Tiverton, 28th ult., Mrs. Margaret A. Hyliel, in her 37th year.

In Salem, Mass., 27th ult., Mary, daughter of the late David and Joanna Rodman.

In Providence, 30th ult., Ellen E., widow of Joseph F. Langley, 61; 27th ult., Harold Frederick, son of Dr. J. Frederick and Sophia A. Haller, 3; 27th ult., Thomas McCurker, 60; 29th ult., Dorcas, widow of William Banks, 92; 28th ult., Mrs. Alice G. Hancock, 78; 29th ult., Captain James W. Sanders, 78.

In Bayside, 28th ult., Elijah Baxter, Sr., in his 83d year.

In Bristol, 29th ult., Henry H. Bosworth, in

In Fall River, 30th ult., Alexander Duckworth.

In Cranston, 30th ult., Joseph Miett, in his 93d year.

In North Providence, 30th ult., Waterman Stone, in his 60th year.

In Fall River, 30th ult., Reuben Myrick, in his 78th year.

SIMEON HAZARD.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, 94 Broadway.

I can sell 12 or 14 acres of land on Union street in Portsmouth, at a very low figure.

Can sell also a place of 13 acres, has a good house on it, also in Portsmouth, on Wapping road, near Vaucluse. Two might buy this together, taking deed each for half of the land and make a cheap place for each; price for whole \$2,550.

The "Moorhouse" Place on Howard Avenue. The house and lot on which it stands at the very low figure of \$9,000, or the whole property \$11,500. This property cost \$18,000 and is therefore offered at a great sacrifice.

Building sites a specialty.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 Broadway.

MIDDLETOWN

The Town Council met as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on last Saturday afternoon and corrected and completed the lists of voters used at the elective meeting held on Wednesday. One name only was stricken from the general list and the list of voters on all questions and two names only added to the general list leaving a total of 264 on this last named list and 221 on the lists of the names of voters on all questions.

Accounts against the town to the amount of \$172 25 were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury being for services of town officers and for repairs on the highways.

In Court of Probate Lyman H. Barker, as Administrator on the estate of William Peckham was directed to give bond in the sum of \$5000.00, with Charles H. Ward and Alden T. Barker as sureties. On this estate John Peckham and John B. Ward and Joel Peckham were appointed appraisers.

Quite an extended hearing was given on the petition of Annette M. Ellis and others to appoint Lyman H. Barker Guardian of the person and estate of Mary L. Williams. William P. Sheffield, Jr., appeared for petitioners in support of said petition. A number of witnesses were examined. Mrs. Williams was not present and had no counsel. The petition was again referred, and this time to the third Monday in April.

On Tuesday the Town Auditors met at the Town Hall and audited the accounts of the Town Treasurer for the past fiscal year. After a careful and critical examination, the accounts were all verified and passed as correct. The auditors were John Peckham, Joshua Coggeshall and A. Herbert Ward.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.—On Wednesday the annual town meeting was held. During most of the day the attendance of electors was light and that notwithstanding important propositions were before the meeting involving the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. The apathy and indifference exhibited in regard to municipal matters and government, by many tax-paying voters is really surprising and withal inexplicable. Out of a total of 264 electors qualified to vote generally only 170 voted, ten less than in April 1895, and 07 less than in April 1892. Of the 221 electors qualified to vote on questions involving the imposition of tax or the expenditure of money, less than 58 per cent voted on the proposition to appropriate \$7000 for crushed stone. The vote for Governor was 5 less than in 1895, the Republican and Democratic nominees each getting one less, the Prohibition candidate 2 less and the socialist nominee losing the one solitary vote of last year. For Senator, A. Herbert Ward got 120 votes and James T. Peckham 31, leaving a plurality of 89 for Ward. In 1895 the total vote for Senator was 169 against 151 this year. The total vote for Representative was 156, 5 less than in 1895. Of this number James R. Chase had 125 and Alden P. Barker 31, giving James R. Chase a plurality of 94. The only town officers balloted for were Assessors of Taxes and the ones elected getting all but 7 scattering votes in a total of 66, only one fourth of the whole number of electors qualified voting for this office.

On the proposition to appropriate \$1400 for the ordinary repair of the highways 110 votes were cast, 92 being in favor thereof, 18 against and a majority of 74 being cast for its adoption.

On the proposition to appropriate \$7000 for the repair and construction of macadamized roads, out of a total vote of 127, 77 were cast in favor, 50 against and leaving a majority of 27 for its adoption.

A third proposition authorizing a draft on the town treasury, sufficient to widen and improve Green's lane according to plans, specifications and estimates prepared by the State Commissioner of Highways was voted down by a very decided majority of 84, getting only 16 votes in its favor and there being 100 against it. The plan submitted provided for widening to 40 feet and then macadamizing, after a certain amount of grading and filling. The cost aside from land damages was estimated at \$9 066. The road is about 4200 feet long. This proposition was too heavily laden and could not stand up with any show of adoption.

George Coggeshall was elected Assistant Moderator and presided over the election of Town Officers which resulted as follows:

Moderator—Nathaniel Peckham.
Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase.
Town Council and Overseers of the Poor—A. Herbert Ward, Isaac A. Sherman, Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham and Henry I. Chase.
Justices of the Peace—Nathaniel Peckham, George A. Brown, George Coggeshall and Elisha C. Peckham.
Town Treasurer—Charles H. Ward.
Town Sergeant—John D. Blair.
To fill vacancies in the Public School Committee—Lionel H. Peabody and Arthur L. Peckham.
Auctioneers—Nathaniel Peckham, James Anthony and John Peckham.
Assessors of Taxes—Joshua Coggeshall, Stephen B. Congdon, Herman F. Peckham, Alden P. Barker and I. Lincoln Sherman.
Collector of Taxes—Joel Peckham.
Fence Viewers—Elisha C. Peckham, George E. Ward and Wm. J. C. Chase.
Town Auditors.—John Peckham, Joshua Coggeshall and A. Herbert Ward.
Surveyor of Land—Philip A. Brown.
Commissioner on Stone Bridge at Powman's Ferry.—Edward A. Brown.
Committee in charge of the Middletown Cemetery.—Charles H. Peckham, Charles H. Ward and Lyman H. Barker.

Reports were presented by the Town Treasurer, Committee on the Town's Cemetery, Committee on the erection of the Town Clerk's Office and Committee on Defense of Rights in Easton's Beach, all of which were received and ordered on file.

By the report of the Town Treasurer it appeared that the liabilities of the town on account of loans, amounted to \$13,255,00, that there was a cash balance of \$995 83 in the Treasury, some \$400, of the tax of 1895 not paid in and that the net debt had been increased \$2,680.62 since April, 1895. Salaries were voted as follows:

To the Town Treasurer \$100.
To the Collector of Taxes \$100.
To the Superintendent of schools \$75.
To the Clerk of Public School Committee \$25.

The following appropriations were made.

For macadamized roads \$7000.
For ordinary repairs on roads 1400.
For the support of Public Schools \$2000.
For care of Middletown Cemetery \$200.

The rate of tax was fixed at \$6, on each \$1000, of ratable property and the Town Treasurer was authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$25 000.00, including the \$13,000,00 already hired.

PORTSMOUTH.

The town council met as a board of canvassers in the town hall on Saturday afternoon to make the final canvass of the voting lists for the town meeting to be held on Wednesday Councilman Anthony the only member absent.

PROBATE BUSINESS—Mrs. Mary B. Field was licensed to sell the parcels of land specified in her petition at not less than the price fixed on each parcel by the court, giving additional bond for \$4000, with Henry Anthony as surety.

The first account of Mary Ann Faulkner with the estate of Wm. H. Faulkner, was postponed to the second Monday in April.

George Anthony's account as guardian of the person and estate of Mary E. Anthony was allowed and ordered recorded.

The first account of Mary E. Main was further referred to the second Monday in April.

COUNCIL BUSINESS—The commissioner of the town farm presented his annual account, showing a balance of \$7.06, which was received and ordered on file.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid, viz: of Jacob Marz for drawing gravel on the roads in district No. 11, \$26; of Solomon Gardner for special repairs on roads in District No. 2, \$48.25; of Cornelius S. Greene, for special repairs on roads in District No. 12, \$45.02; of Josiah C. Gifford, for general and special repairs on roads in District No. 13, \$96.30; of William T. Harvey, for killing dogs, warning jurors, opening town hall, etc., \$47.72; of Henry Anthony, for repairs on roads in District No. 3, \$75.58; of Samuel P. Huff, six months' salary as keeper of town asylum, from September 25, 1895, to March 25, 1896, \$187.50; of Philip B. Chase, for bounties on skunks, minks and hawks, \$16 75; of Wm. T. Harvey, for services as Overseer of the Poor for the year ending April 1, 1896, \$30; for services as tramp constable the same period, \$15; of Frank Slocum, for carting gravel on roads in District No. 9, \$4 50; of Cornelius S. Greene, services as tramp constable, one year, \$15; of Philip B. Chase, for balance of salary as town clerk, \$100; of Winfield S. Sisson, canvasser's fees this day, \$10; special council March 9, \$5.

TOWN MEETING.—The electors assembled in large numbers at the town hall on Wednesday morning, for the annual town meeting. At ten o'clock moderator Joseph G. Dennis called the meeting to order, and after reading the warrant and other preliminary business the voting for state officers, and for senator and representative was begun. Assistant moderator Charles L. Coggeshall took charge of the state ballot box and Town Clerk Philip B. Chase of the check list, and moderator Joseph G. Dennis, with Deputy Town Clerk, William F. Brayton, began the town election, with the following results.

Moderator—Joseph G. Dennis.
Asst. Moderator—Wm H. Gifford.

They were both deeply engaged by the clerk when Wm. H. Gifford as Assistant took charge of the state ballot box. And the election proceeded for town officers.

Town Clerk—Philip B. Chase.
Justice of the Peace—John Roberts.
Commissioners of the Town Asylum, Henry Anthony; Salary, \$30.
Town Treasurer and Collector of Taxes—Edward R. Anthony; salary \$100 for each office.
Town Auditors—Oscar C. Manchester, Seth Anthony and Charles G. Thomas.
Town Constables—Robert B. Almy and Coomer A. Eesterbrooks.
Auctioneers—Jonathan A. Sisson, Edward F. Anthony, Joseph G. Dennis, Lorenzo D. Tallman, Henry Anthony.
Weighers & Measurers of Farm Produce—Charles H. Dyer, Edward F. Dyer, Charles C. Slocum and Henry F. Anthony.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Wm. T. Harvey.
Pound Keeper—Wm. T. Harvey.
Field Drivers—Alfred H. Borden, Winfield S. Sisson, Henry C. Anthony, Owen Riley and Elliot A. Steale.
Special Constables—Wm. T. Harvy, John M. Brownell.
Surveyors of Land—Wm. D.C. Main, Joseph Coggeshall, John Roberts and John H. Cook.
Corders of Wood—Heny F. Anthony, Charles H. Dyer and Cornelius Greene.
Surveyors of Lumber—Henry F. Anthony, Edward A. Coggeshall and Alfred C. Chase.
Inspector of Measures for Measuring fish, ashes, etc.,—Wm. T. Harvey, John G. Mott and John H. Groff.
Members of the School Committee for three years—Jonathan A. Sisson, John F. Chase and Stephen T. Sherman.
Fence Viewers—Joseph Coggeshall, Albert Sisson and Colby C. Mitchell.
Prosecuting Officers under the Liquor Law—Isaac L. Fish and William T. Harvey.

There were two tickets for town council and the voting was continued until three o'clock. Restcom P. Manchester was first on both tickets and received 205 votes and was elected. John B. Cornell, second, had 164 votes, and was elected by 32 majority over George B. Hicks; Warren B. Sherman, third, had 165 votes, and was elected by 33 majority over Seth Anthony; John L. Tallman, fourth, had 161 votes and was elected by 26 majority over Charles Carr; Charles G. Thomas, fifth, and had 168 votes and was elected by 86 majority over Edward G. Boyd.

Assessor of Taxes—Jonathan A. Sisson, William Borden, William F. Carr, Jacob Marz, Henry C. Anthony, Lorenzo D. Tallman, and John S. Albro were elected without opposition except J. A. Sisson who was elected by 99 majority over Charles C. Slocum: salary of the assessors, \$50.

Town Sergeant—William T. Harvey, who received 156 votes, and was elected by 25 majority over William H. Butler.

For Senator—Benjamin Tallman, Republican, had 175 votes; John M. Brownell, (Prohibition), 79

For representative, Charles I. Coggeshall, Republican, had 157 votes; Albert W. Lawrence, Prohibition 117.

Voted, that the salary of the school committee be \$30, and that of the clerk of the school committee \$50; that a town tax of sixty cents on each and every one hundred dollars of the ratable property of the town be assessed and collected under the following resolution:

Resolved, that all persons and corporations having taxes levied and assessed against them that were ordered by this town meeting, and do not pay the same on or before October 1, 1896, shall thereafter pay interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. a month.

Voted, That the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the support of the public schools.

Voted, That the superintendent of the public schools be paid the sum of \$25, for his services for the year, provided he visits each school at least twice during the year.

Voted, that the town treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to hire a sum of money not to exceed \$9,000 for the use of the town, for such length of time as he thinks will be for the best interest of the town, and to make, sign and deliver the town's note for the same.

Voted, That the town clerk be paid \$300, in addition to his lawful fees and perquisites; to the moderator \$5, the assistant moderator \$3, and the deputy town clerk \$3, for their services for the day.

Voted, That the remainder of the dog fund, if any, after paying the damages done by dogs, be retained in the town treasury for the payment of future damages, instead of passing to the school fund.

Voted, That we appropriate \$300, to be placed in the hands of the town council to be used in seating, lighting and heating the town hall, and that Henry Anthony be janitor of the town hall and to have full charge of letting the hall.

Voted, That the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated to be used in repairing the highways of the town.

Voted, That the town council be authorized to procure eight arm chairs for the council chamber and the same number for the school committee's room.

At a caucus held Monday night the following delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention in Providence next Friday to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention: William L. Sisson, Edward F. Dyer, Benj. Tallman, Charles I. Coggeshall.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure Backache.

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

BLOCK ISLAND.

Since the last issue of the Mercury we have gained a fuller report of the Third District Convention of the W. C. T. U. of Rhode Island, which was held in the Central Baptist Church of Newport, March 26. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. M. S. Howes, President of Newport Union.

MADAME PRESIDENT—Officers of the State Union and delegates of the 3d district. It gives me great pleasure on behalf of our local Union to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city and homes today. We wanted you to come, and we are glad you have come. We have been hearing through the "Outlook," which has been unusually full of good things of late, cheering reports from nearly every Union in this district and indeed from all over the State, so we know you come to us today wide awake and full of enthusiasm and we feel sure that we shall gain much from your presence and words. We hope to get some of the people who come into our meetings during the day and evening to doing some serious and definite thinking on our lines of work; thinking that shall result in action and such action as shall speak through all eternity. We wish with all our hearts that we could welcome you to a city where there was not a single saloon. We think we could then show you a city where the almshouse and jail would be little patronized, there would be no need of a large body of police for the citizens would be law abiding citizens, bribery and corruption in municipal affairs would be almost unknown, divorces would not be common, criminals would not escape justice constantly by the payment of a small fine. The schools would not be suffering as they now are for lack of appropriation. We should not hear the cry that there are too many churches in Newport, for the churches would stand a much better chance of being filled with people ready to hear the gospel. There would be money enough to support the Lord's house, and so I might go on almost indefinitely with the picture. Our God is not the author of evil but he suffers evil sometimes to exist and so this great evil is still in our midst, marring one of the most beautiful cities in the land, and sisters of the W. C. T. U. we welcome you today to help us face this evil and inspire us by your burning, thrilling words with new courage for the future. We welcome you tenderly and lovingly today as we think of our sisters, loyal and true, who have been called home since we last met, and as we have stood beside their caskets leaving our floral tributes of love we have been reminded of how frail a thing life is, how quickly cut off and the necessity of doing the King's business with haste, remembering that we pass through this world but once.

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,

Continued on 5th page

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

A GREAT DISPLAY OF

MILLINERY

in all the latest novelties.

TRIMMED HATS,

TOQUES

—AND—

Bonnets,

Elegantly Designed, Variety Great, at Moderate Prices

LARGE VARIETY

Children's Hats.

Special Easter Attractions

in every department.

Stockbridge Manures

—AND—

Bowker R. I. Potato Manure.

CHITTENDEN'S FERTILIZERS.

Grass Seeds.

Seed Potatoes.

Early Rose, Early Northers, New Queens, Pearl of Savoys and Early Hebrons. These Seed Potatoes are of extra quality. I guarantee them as good as any that will be offered.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Saturday, March 28.

Speaker Reed pleased at result of Massachusetts Republican convention, which endorsed him for the presidency——Reed will have a majority of the Connecticut delegates——Three youthful firebugs arrested in Somerville, Mass——Delagoa bay not yet purchased by Great Britain, but negotiations with Portugal said to be pending——Thomas Butler of Boston arrested for extensive defalcation at Opelika, Ala——Woman strangled to death at Estellville, N. J.; her husband missing——Members of Spanish cabinet fear no further complications with the United States——Manuscripts collected by Venezuela said to controvert the accuracy of quotations in the British blue book——Cambridge won the athletic contest with Oxford——Vatican may be asked to interfere in the Manitoba school affair——Society of American Artists opened their 16th exhibition in New York——General Weyler says he will treat Cuban rebels henceforth as incendiaries and bandits——Amos J. Cummings says that no New York candidate will be presented to the Chicago convention——Kalamazoo, Lansing and Battle Creek, Mich., to be connected by an electric railway 75 miles in length——Termination by France of treaties made by Madagascar with other powers may be resented by Great Britain and the United States.

Sunday, March 29.

More than 200 men arrested as a result of raids on William Skakel's bucket shops in Chicago——Egyptian advance guard said to have been defeated by dervishes near Akasheh——French minister of foreign affairs resigned, and succeeded by M. Bourgeois——Oxford won the great 'varsity boat race on the Thames——Five horses and 15 head of cattle perished in a fire at East Milton, Mass——Lima, Peru, shaken by an earthquake——Abraham Willey, the celebrated abolitionist, dead——Tomkins defeated Peterson in a fight at the New York Athletic club——Showalter won another game in the chess championship match.

Monday, March 30.

Burning of the church and hospital of St. Saureur at Lille——Four persons lost their lives in a fire in New York city——Anti-English sentiment reawakened in Germany——Two fires in Philadelphia caused an aggregate loss of $285,000——Socialists and their methods denounced by New York Central Labor union——Reported defeat of Egyptian advance guard by dervishes untrue——Business part of Weston, W. Va., destroyed——Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, the English writer, dead——Permanent plan of international arbitration between United States and England likely to be adopted——T. Roach of Woburn, Mass., committed suicide——Basement of new Catholic church in South Worcester, Mass., dedicated——Boston police officers attended services in St. Paul's (colored) Baptist church, Smith court, to prevent an outbreak against the pastor——Wealthy farmer and wife murdered and two daughters and servant fatally wounded by a mysterious murderer at Tallmadge, O——Somerville, Mass., the scene of several recent burglaries——Official information received in New York of landing of the Bermuda's filibustering cargo in Cuba——Raines liquor law strictly enforced in Brooklyn——Rev. W. F. Cook of Northampton, Mass., will resign from Methodist ministry and become an Episcopalian——Two persons killed, five seriously injured and three slightly injured by a falling wall in Cleveland——First vessel of the sealing fleet arrived at St. John's, N. F——Extradition treaty being negotiated between Brazil and the United States——Hitch in the settlement of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili.

Tuesday, March 31.

Nearly all the Virginia Republican delegates instructed for McKinley——Senator Tillman ready to lead movement for a political union of the west and south——St. John's (N. F.) sealing fleet having a disastrous season——Billy Smith of Boston won a fight in London——Everhardt defeated Leeds in 15 rounds at Maspeth, L. I——American liner Paris went ashore near New York, but floated again——Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia declared against free silver——Outrage by Spanish troops on American citizen's sugar plantation in Cuba——British house of commons rejected motion to adjourn for Easter holidays——Dervish attack on Egyptian line of communication threatened——Bubear defeated Ross in a sculling race in England——The Alisa won the Grand Prix de Nice yacht race——Death of ex-Governor Seay of Alabama——Schaefer defeated Garnier in the first game of the billiard tournament——Francis J. Brennan, formerly a well-known pugilist, killed at Boston——Home established in Boston for unemployed working women——"General" Fitzgerald of Corey army fame arrested in Lynn, Mass., on charge of drunkenness——Bucket shop men charge the Chicago board of trade with doing business in their line——Erhart Miller of Waterville, Conn., fined $100 and sent to jail for 60 days for wife beating——Baltimore and Ohio will pay interest on some of its bonds April 1——John Martin, a San Francisco politician, fatally shot by his wife——Mike Slattery, the ball player, stabbed by a thief in a Boston clothing store——Weavers in Boston Manufacturing company's mill in Waltham, Mass., strike——United States supreme court forbids consolidation of Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads——Maryland legislature adjourned sine die——Release of the Irish dynamiters considered probable——First thunder storm of the season occured at Norway, Me——Several American artists will exhibit pictures in Paris this year——Attempt to arrest seven miners at Mercur, Utah, may lead to bloodshed——Ezeta, the Salvadorean filibuster, reported to be living luxuriously in Panama——Receiver for the property in New York of the Granite State Provident association appointed——Mexican government said to regard any alliance with Spain against the United States as preposterous——Clarence Coburn, aged 5, fell into a cesspool at Ashland, Mass., and drowned——John T. Libby, a carpenter, 66 years old, committed suicide by taking poison at Portland, Me. He had been on a drunk and had trouble with his wife——The Southmayd block at Middletown, Conn., badly damaged by fire. Loss about $10,000.

Wednesday, April 1.

Action of New Hampshire convention in declaring both for Reed and McKinley regarded in Washington as hurting former's chances for nomination for president——Two men killed by an elevator accident at Boston——Serious collision freight trains near North Adams, Mass——All the saloon keepers of Newmarket, N. H., fined——Elder Henry Green appointed trustee of the Shaker society at [illegible] officials think the [illegible] at below $20,000,000 [illegible] Hanley thinks congress [illegible] to adjourn before June 1——Prince Bismarck celebrated his 81st birthday——Ives beat Garnier in the second game of the billiard tournament at New York——Suffolk Brewing company's property in South Boston damaged $10,000 by fire——De H. A. Smith became insane, and created a sensation by his wild actions at North Adams, Mass——The new Grace Episcopal church at Lowell, Mass., opened——Bishop Potter will arbitrate the New York lithographers' strike——Nashua (N. H.) board of aldermen deprived itself of the right to make appropriations for 1896——New Hampshire Law and Order league wants to secure the services of Rev. D. G. Babcock——Malden (Mass.) aldermen refused to grant petition of Salvation Army for right to parade with a bass drum in that city——A San Francisco woman killed herself and three children through jealousy of husband——Satisfactory winter wheat crop expected——Renewal of massacres in parts of Asia Minor expected——Canadian Pacific to use the Toronto branch of the Grand Trunk line——Secretary Lamont refuses to bestow the rank of lieutenant general on General Miles——Governor Hughes of Arizona will protest against his removal from office by the president——Immigration Commissioner Senner says at least 12,000 Italians entered this country in March——A canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi river would cost at least $7,000,000.

Thursday, April 2.

Conference on the Manitoba school question came to no agreement——Edward C. Stone reelected inspector of buildings at Biddeford, Me——Charges against Chairman Waters of the Holyoke (Mass.) license board dismissed——New commander of the American branch of the Salvation Army arrived at New York——Mellie Ford, alias Hall, the "cuckoo" girl, arrested for horse stealing at Clinton, Mass——Vermont Republican delegation will be for Reed——Tobacco trust will pay a quarterly dividend——Steamer Hope, at St. John's, N. F., reports no improvement in the seal fisheries prospect——Overwhelming defeat of the Democrats in the Rhode Island state election——Politicians believe Harrison will be nominated if McKinley is not——President Diaz of Mexico favors a fuller declaration of the Monroe doctrine by all the American republics——Long upward stride in the national bank note circulation——Henri Rochefort confident that England will never evacuate Egypt——Mrs. Annie Morton, assistant postmistress at West Newfield, Me., arrested for robbing mails——Young woman giving her name as Carrie Wolff, Dover, N. J., killed herself in a Providence hotel——Would-be train robbers captured and two shot in Bremen, Ind——Valparaiso deserted owing to fear of earthquakes——Boy killed and nine men injured by a gas explosion at Sugar Notch, Pa——Death of Charles D. Cole, past grand secretary of the I. O. O. F. of Massachusetts——Georgetown, British Guiana, seems eager to fight Venezuelans——Spain has not abandoned the plan of sending a fleet to Cuba——Supreme court decides that credit insurance is not legal in Massachusetts——New gun carriages to be built at Watertown (Mass.) arsenal for the coast defenses——Express car robbed of a sum of money by masked men near Richland, Mo——New England southern conference of the M. E. church opened its fifth session at Fall River, Mass——Miss Mary B. Hazelton awarded the first of the Hallgarten prizes at the New York Academy of Design——No trace of the mailpouch that disappeared between New York and Boston.

Friday, April 3.

Delegates chosen at first district Republican convention at Holyoke, Mass., "recommended" to vote for Reed——Sheriff shot and killed a member of the Delk gang in Georgia——Body of treasurer of Lancaster county, Neb., found in a gulch——Pittsburg steel manufacturers charge the navy department with showing favoritism——Mr. Reed's financial plank will be drafted by himself for the Maine convention——McKinleyites claim 30 of the 48 Illinois delegates——French ministry's foreign policy upheld by chamber of deputies——The Matabele revolt confined to the Matoppo hills——John Addison Porter accuses Governor Collin of Connecticut of duplicity——Anti-theater hat bill becomes a law in Ohio——Baltimore proposition to admit women delegates adopted by the Methodist conference at Fall River, Mass——Elrebugs burned a woolen mill near Davisville, R. I——Business section of Brunswick, Ga., destroyed by fire——Every store in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., destroyed——Labors of Venezuelan commission believed to be about half completed——Nine persons drowned in Owsley county, Kentucky——Jury disagreed in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Angelier of Baltimore, charged with murdering a Massachusetts man——Big ice and log jam in the Kennebec river broken——Manitoba school conference adjourned without accomplishing anything——Mrs. Morton, assistant postmistress at West Newfield, Me., pleaded guilty to embezzlement——New York Chamber of Commerce favors creating a department of commerce and manufactures——Augustus Hoppin, caricaturist and illustrator, is dead——Many failures in the iron and steel trade are accounted for by extremely low prices——Report that Great Britain will receive $5000 indemnity on account of the Uruan incident——Chicago man has perfected a process by which natural colors can be photographed——Attorney General Moloney of Illinois now seeks annulment of the Tobacco trust's charter——Habitual drunkards and vagrants in New York may be sent to a farming colony for reformation——Five persons overcome by coal gas in C. Johnson's house at Parksville, L. I.

The Maple Sugar Crop.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 30.—The prospect for Vermont's maple sugar crop this year is small, owing to the unfavorable weather. The season is two weeks later than the average. March has been colder than the average for many years. A few sugar orchards were tapped last week in anticipation of warmer weather, but there has been no flow as yet. Practically no sugar has been made this season.

In Episcopalian Ranks.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 30.—Rev. W. F. Cook, pastor of the Elm-street Methodist church in this city, announced last night his intention of resigning from the Methodist ministry and taking orders in the Episcopal church. He said he did not believe in the policy of management in the Methodist denomination, particularly regarding the relation of the superior officers to the ministers and churches.

Drug Clerk Seriously Injured.

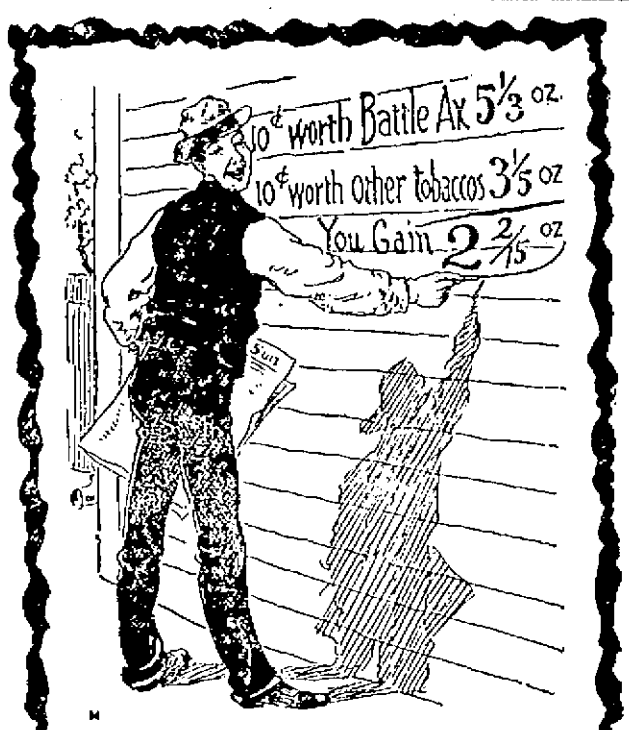
PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 31.—Albert Brownell, a clerk in Kelly's drug store at Central Falls, was at work upon a soda generator when the machine burst, throwing him several feet. One of his legs sustained a compound fracture, the other was lacerated, and he received a severe scalp wound and probably internal injuries.

Sanction Fees Reduced.

BOSTON, April 1.—President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen announces the reduction of the sanction fee for open race meets from $10 to $5, and $2 for each additional day. This fee was raised from $2 by the national assembly. The fee of $25 for national circuit race meets remains the same.

Charged With Killing Child.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 30.—James Shepard, 21 years old, a tramp weaver, was brought here last night from Wauregan, Conn., charged with manslaughter. It is believed he caused the death of his sister's small daughter, by an overdose of medicine, three years ago.



Battle Ax PLUG

5⅓ ounces for 10 cents. You may have "money to burn," but even so, you needn't throw away 2 ounces of good tobacco. For 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grades for 10 cents.

DEMOCRATS ROUTED.

Republicans Swept All Before Them In Rhode Island Elections.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The total vote for each candidate for governor in Wednesday's election is as follows: Lippitt (Rep.), 28,448; Littlefield (Dem.), 17,170; Peabody (Pro.), 3032; Thiemer (Socialist), 1224; Burlingame (Peo.), 718.

CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT.

The principal issue was no-license, and it came as a local option in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls. In Providence the Democrats had scared up an investigation of the license commissioners, and had carried the inquiry right up to the eve of the election, leaving the Republicans and the commissioners without a chance to offer anything in rebuttal.

IN CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings of the Fifty-Fourth Session.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The senate passed the legislative appropriation bill, carrying $31,500,000.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The house put in a day on the sundry civil bill. Several unimportant bills were passed by the senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The sundry civil bill was discussed in the house and the postoffice appropriation bill in the senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The postoffice appropriation bill is still under discussion in the senate and the sundry civil bill in the house.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The postoffice appropriation bill remains unfinished in the senate. The house passed the sundry civil bill.

Rebuff by Harvard Corporation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—The Harvard Memorial society's plan to place memorial tablets on old Massachusetts hall had been elaborated so far that designs had been accepted for the location of tablets bearing the names of 22 distinguished Harvard graduates who formerly roomed in the venerable old building, but now the corporation has forbidden the society to complete their plans. The Memorial society must therefore be content with the simple tablet announcing the date of building by the province, 1720, and the occupation by the American army, 1775.

Prohibition Possibilities.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—The interest in the national Prohibitionists' convention, by reason of the factional contest expected, continues to increase. Joshua Levering of Maryland and ex-Lieutenant Governor Metcalf of Rhode Island will be the leading candidates for president, representing the "narrow gauge" wing of the party. C. E. Bentley of Nebraska and R. S. Thompson of Ohio will be the candidates on the broad gauge platform. Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky is being urged as an independent nominee.

Private Business Demands Attention.

BOSTON, April 2.—Leaving Republicans of the Eleventh congressional district wrote a letter to Congressman Dexter of Hopedale, urging him to become for the third time a congressional candidate. Congressman Dexter has replied that he cannot accept a renomination, by reason of his own private business. He says the duties of a congressman are more engrossing than he anticipated, and attention to them must require the relinquishment of all private business affairs.

Sixty Walked Out.

WALTHAM, Mass., March 31.—Sixty weavers left their looms at the Boston Manufacturing company here yesterday because of the low price offered on a new line of mixed goods. The strikers appointed a committee to confer with the superintendent.

(Continued from page 4)

And may there be no morning at the bar
When I put out to sea.

We welcome you to helpus to fill up the ranks of our departed comrades and to work this day for God and Home and Native Land.

Mrs. C. C. Ball of Block Island responded as follows:—Mrs. President and members of the Newport W. C. T. U.—For the beautiful and hearty welcome we have just received I wish to return the sincere thanks of every white ribboner whose privilege it is to be a guest of the Newport Union today. Indeed, we esteem it a privilege to be in the Grand Old City by the Sea, and to spend a day, as it were, with the historic past. Pleasant would it be to go down Long Wharf and with imagination's eye watch the many, many old-timed vessels set sail for foreign parts and as many more returning from almost every sea. Rhode Island sisters, we should all be proud to see what an important place Newport held as a commercial city in the early history of the colonies. And methinks it would be interesting to behold the early settlers in their quaint, homespun attire assemble in Washington Square and eagerly watch for John Handy to appear upon the State House steps and read "The Declaration of Independence." And so we might go from one scene of interest to another, from the Old Stone Mill to the Bannister house where Gen. Prescott was captured, from Fort Adams to the Jewish cemetery, and so on, and fancy a resurrection of one or two or even two and a half centuries ago. All this would be enjoyable. And, I repeat, Mrs. President, it is a privilege for me to be in this historic town today. But it is a greater privilege for us to be identified with the W. C. T. U. movement and to be present at the convention where we shall receive strength and knowledge for our work. And it becomes a delight to step from the dead past when this beautiful city was so extensively engaged in the traffic of rum, and negroes to the living present when the slave trade is no more and when we have reasons to hope that ere long the alcholic traffic will be as effectually abolished. Would that I could express our thankfulness for this Union's hospitality as beautifully as our welcome has been extended. But this I can not do. I can simply say our hearts are overflowing with gratitude.

In the afternoon Mrs. Babcock deeply interested every one in her subject "Social purity," which she handled with the skill of an artist. Mrs. Nichol's address "Temperance work in different Lands," was most instructive as well as entertaining. The young ladies occupied the hour from 4 to 5 p. m. Miss Deborah Knox of Pawtucket, that brilliant and elegant girl of only twenty-one was the first speaker. Misses Carr and Thurston of this city followed. In the evening Rev. Mr. Stevens of Bristol delivered a most beautiful lecture which would be good for every intelligent citizen of the United States.

Expensive Nest.

Among the bills recently presented for redemption at the United States Treasury were ten of $100 denomination, one of $500, one of $1000 and five of $50. They were nibbled around the edges, but enough remained to render them good.

This $2,750 constituted a mouse's nest. The bills had been laid away in a trunk and when the owner went to look for them, they were gone. Search was instituted, but no trace of them could be found. Finally a mouse's hole was noticed through the bottom of the trunk, leading under the floor. The boards were taken up and a mouse scampered away, leaving five little pink and white creatures too young to walk lying on the pile of greenbacks.—[Washington Star.

Not a Cockneyite.

Mother—What! Do you intend to marry a foreigner?

Son—She is a highly cultivated English girl, mother.

"How do you know she is highly cultivated?"

"She speaks the same sort of English that I do."—N. Y. Weekly.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for the summer season, Mr. Joshua Stacy's furnished cottage at 35 Howard avenue to Mr. Worthington H. Irwin of New York.

New Advertisements.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of George R. Hazard, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

LEWIS LUDLAM HAZARD,

late of said Newport who left his home and has not been heard from directly or indirectly for the term of seven years, may be granted to him or some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

4 4

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

GEORGE W. UNDERWOOD,

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report.

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

4 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

LYMAN H. BARKER, Administrator.

Middletown, R. I., April 4, 1896.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator on the estate of Ella B. Murray, late of Newport, deceased, late Guardian of the person and estate of

ABIGAIL L. MURRAY,

minor, of said Newport, presents said Ella B. Murray's account with the estate of said Abigail, containing proceeds of sale of real estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

3-28

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH D. PECKHAM, Administrator on the estate of

HANNAH W. BATTEY,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined allowed and recorded, and for an order of distribution of the balance in his hands as such administrator among those who are legally entitled thereto.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

3-28

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Michael F. Shea, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament with codicil thereto of

TIMOTHY C. SULLIVAN,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

3 21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 16, A. D. 1896.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed by this Court to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of

WILLIAM JESTER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, present to this Court their report thereon

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 20th day of April next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

3-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 16, A. D. 1896.

KATE BAILEY, Guardian of the persons and estates of

WALTER P. BAILEY and PERCY P. BAILEY,

minors, presents to this Court her fifth account with their respective estates, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 20th day of April next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk

3-21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of his mother, SALLIE A. BROWN, widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT G. BROWN, Administrator.

Middletown, R. I., March 21, 1896.

★ D. L. CUMMINGS, ★

Newport Novelty Store

MASKS

—IN—

Black, Yellow, Pink, Red, White.

ALSO THE

New Thin Mask

that does not sweat you.

168 Spring corner Mill St.

★ NEWPORT, R. I. ★

THE BROWN STONE.

We have just received a car load of

Minneapolis Flour Manf'g Co's

DIAMOND MEDAL

It is made at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from the very best quality of

HARD WHEAT

and in order to obtain the best results it requires more kneading than flour made from softer wheat.

Price per barrel - - $4.65

Dry the flour and knead it well and you will have

The Best Bread in the World.

Samples of this Flour given FREE at our store.

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED

a large stock of

NECK WEAR

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

In all the new Shapes.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET,

Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

THE F. F. TEBBETTS CO.,

121 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Spring Garments.

Jackets in Tan, Navy and Black Cloths at $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50 to $25, Tailor made, finely finished, well worth the money.

Capes in heavy, medium and light weight cloths. Nothing ever so new, pleasing and stylish as these new capes, $2.50, $3.50, $5, $7.50, $10 to $35.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits are going to be the fashion Come and look. You are welcome. $10 to $40.

Separate Skirts are so handy to buy; no bother of a dressmaker. The prices are reasonable, the making counts for nothing, at $2.48, $3.48, $4.98 to $20.

Silk Waists, marvels of beauty, perfect in fit, low in prices, $3.48, $4.98, $5.48 to $15.

Mackintoshes, the best one in the world for $5 Fur Capes, Inlaid Velvet Collar, Others at $7.50, $10 to $15.

Sign of The Great White Bear,

BUTLER EXCHANGE.

SALESMEN

Wanted To Take Orders for nursery stock. Salary or commission to reliable men. Cash advanced for expenses. First-class reference required.

THE R. G. CHASE CO., Malden, Mass.

3-21 3 p

Miscellaneous.

Flagg's Bargain Store

12 FRANKLIN STREET.

A 50c Doll Carriage for 25c; Doll Carriages 20c; Children's Rockers, 25c; Doll's Hedstads 40c; Doll's Trunk, 45c; Blackboards, 20c and 40c; Drums, 40c to 60c; Tool Boxes, 25c and 45c; Express Wagons, $1, worth $1.50; Vases, 2c to 10c a pair; "Uncle Sam's Navy, The white Squadron," 8 boats for $1; Air Guns, 9c; Work Baskets, 25c, worth 50c; Work Boxes, 25c; Toilet Sets, 75c and $1; Japanese Noah's Ark Boat, 25c; Brownie Marble Game, 15c, worth 75c; Wagon Stocks, 25c; Alumna, $1 and $3; Battle Door, 50c; Hand Bags, 65c; Whips, 20c; Glass Ice Cream sets, 13 pieces, 75c; Music Boxes, 65c; Bay Rum and Florida Water, 25c; Pianos, 25c and 50c; Boats, 50c; Cologne sets, 25 and 50c; Zithers, 50c; Stereoscope and 12 Views, 75c and $1; Magic Lantern, $1.50; Large Bibles, $6, worth $12; Brownie Silver Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon, 21c; Electric Locomotives, 25c; Fancy Cream Pitchers, 25c; Kid Body Dolls, 25c and 35c; Sleeping Dolls, 25c; Talking Dolls, 50c; Large Size Dressed Dolls, 50c and $1; Large Dolls, 28 inches long, 50c; Dolls, 10c and 15c; Accordeons, from 15c to $4; Violins, $3.50 to $15; Crumb Tray and Brush, 20c; Banjos, $3 to $19; Guitars, $3 to $10; Mandollins, $4 to $6; Clocks, $1 to $6; Double Barrel Shot Guns, $5 to $18; Revolvers, $1.50 to $5; Opera Glasses, $2 to $5; Umbrellas, $1 to $3; Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Watch Chains, Charms, Silver Plated Ware, prices very low; Gloves, 25c to $2.50; Mittens, 25c and 50c; Underwear, 37c and 50c; Clothing cheap; Thermometer and Barometer combined, 15c; Large Pocket Books, 25c; Boxing Gloves, $1.50 to $4.50; Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Bath Brushes, long handle, 25c; Pocket Lamp, 25c; Ladies' and Gent's Hose; Hand Lamp, 10c, 15c and 25c; dolls, 50c; a 25c box of Writing Paper and Envelopes for 15c; Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 25c; Lubin's Powder, 25c; Tea Pots, 25c, 35c and 50c; Rubber Coats, $2.50 and $3; Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c and 50c; Children's Hats, 10c; a 25c set of Child's China Dishes for 10c; they can't be beat in the city. Come in and see our line and 10c counter of Toys, etc. Another consignment of goods will be opened next week. Have you seen the Clown Tongue Hacket. We have it; only 10c. It's fun.

CHRISTMAS OPENING

Saturday, Dec. 17.

The largest and finest display of

Pictures and Art Goods

ever shown in this city, at

ARNOLD'S ART STORE,

12 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes.

Our Annual Sale of

SHOP-WORN

Boots & Shoes

COMMENCES FEB. 1st, 1896.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

☞ Remember time and place.

SPECIAL

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR JANUARY,

Preparatory to taking stock I will sell the following goods REGARDLESS OF COST.

Ginger Snaps,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Soda Crackers,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Oyster Crackers,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Columbia River Salmon,	10c can worth 15c
Table Peaches,	10c can worth 15c
New Maine Sweet Corn,	893 doz. worth $1.35
New White Beans,	40c a peck
Tea, E. B. Oolong or Mixed,	30c lb worth 50c
Coffee, Java and Mocha,	30c lb worth 35c

And a great many other bargains too numerous to mention.

Sugar at Cost.

L. EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

We Are Always Here.

If we sell you jewelry of any kind, and you find anything wrong with it, you know where to come with the complaint. We tell you just what we think the quality is. If you find it different, the loss is ours—not yours. This is true—no matter what you buy.

Watches.

The biggest line in the city and from

$2.50 up.

Table Silver Ware.

New patterns just received, in

SPOONS, FORKS

and small ware.

Novelties

too numerous to mention, at

DENHAM'S,

THE JEWELER, 176 Thames Street.

Poetry.

The Coast-Guard.

Do you wonder what I am seeing
In the heart of the fire aglow,
Like the cliffs in a golden sunset,
With a summer sea below?
I see, away to the eastward,
The line of a storm beat coast,
And I hear the tread of the hurrying waves,
Like the tramp of a mailed host.

And up and down in the darkness,
And over the frozen sand,
I see the men of the coast-guard
Pacing along the strand,
Beaten by storm and tempest,
And drenched by the pelting rain,
From the shores of Carolina,
To the wind-swept bays of Maine.

No matter what storms are raging,
No matter how chill the night,
The gleam of their swinging lanterns
Shines out with a friendly light,
And many a ship-wrecked sailor
Thanks God, with his gasping breath,
For the sturdy arms of the coast-guard,
That drew him away from death.

And so when the wind is wailing,
And the air grows dim with sleet,
I think of the fearless watchers
Pacing along their beat.
I think of a wreck, fast breaking
In the surf of a rocky shore,
And the life-boat leaping onward
To the stroke of the bending oar.

I hear the shouts of the sailors,
The boom of the frozen sail,
And the creak of the icy halyards
Straining against the gale.
"Courage!" the captain trumpets,
"They are sending help from land!"
God bless the men of the coast-guard,
And hold their lives in his hand!

—St Nicholas.

Selected Tale.

A FANCY FAIR.

"Couldn't we get up a subscription or something for the widow?"

"Of course we must do something; in one's own hotel it is too dreadful!" and Mrs. Wildover shuddered and her companions did the same; in fact, the whole Hotel de Flandres had had its withers wrung and its nerves shaken in a singularly ghastly fashion. One of the waiters, while handing around a dish at the dejeuner, had suddenly turned white, reeled, and then, in sight of all the guests, fallen down in a heap upon the polished floor.

"Yes, we must undoubtedly do something," continued Mrs. Wildover; "but it's a pity it can't be something more general than a subscription among ourselves. Couldn't we organize some kind of a benefit—an entertainment?"

"A fancy fair!" exclaimed two or three ladies in a breath.

"It would be a splendid idea! But who is to organize it?"

"Oh, you—you, Mrs. Wildover! Oh, do!"

Mrs. Wildover smiled modestly.

"Oh, but I'm afraid I shouldn't be able I——"

"Yes, yes you would."

"But you'll all help, won't you?" asked the lady, looking around. "I think we'll keep it strictly among ourselves; only the English ladies of the hotel must be allowed to take an active part in the bazar."

Her audience gave a rapid assent, and Mrs. Wildover immediately plunged into plans and projects. Mrs. Wildover was fat, 40, and thanks to Truefitt, also fair; but had there not existed a meek, timid-eyed little creature known as Mrs. Wildover's husband, it is certain that she could have had as many suitors as she wished, for Mrs. Wildover was ridiculously, fabulously rich. The fact had come upon her as rather a surprise some half a dozen years earlier, when she had fainted on her drawing-room sofa in the little house at Peckham after reading a lawyer's letter which informed her that an almost forgotten uncle in America had died, leaving her not only his whole fortune, but his share in some petroleum springs down country.

From that moment it had been Mrs. Wildover's not unnatural desire to soar above the musical evenings and card parties of Peckham and New Cross. She went everywhere, was indefatigable in all charitable undertakings, her shrewdness telling her that they often proved the thin edge of the society wedge. Now, at the Hotel de Flandres, there was staying at this particular moment a singularly beautiful dowager-countess, a lady most popular in London society, and one whose broad wings could, and they would, help poor Mrs. Wildover in her flight.

"Do you suppose Lady Lothair would help us?" she asked, tentatively. Nobody seemed quite sure, but everyone thought that Mrs. Wildover would ask her.

Lady Lothair was cordial and sympathetic, promised to attend the fair, and even volunteered to allow some of her photographs to be sold there. In fact, plump Mrs. Wildover, who was usually very sure of the ground she trod on, scarcely felt her feet as she left Lady Lothair's room. It was the beginning of her success, she thought, and thinking so, she collided heavily with some one coming in the opposite direction.

"I beg your pardon."

"Indeed, it was my fault."

And both passed on in their several directions.

The person who had gone to the wall in the collision was a slight girl dressed in deep mourning. She turned into a door to her left, and, closing it behind her, tossed her hat petulantly on to the table.

"Is that you, Nell?" called a voice from the balcony.

"Yes; come in, I want to talk to you."

The other woman entered. She also was dressed in deep mourning.

"What's the matter?" she asked, glancing at her companion.

"Nothing more than usual. Why will you insist on staying here, and like this? —it's awful."

"You are always so impatient, Nell. I tell you that——"

A sharp knock at the door interrupted her. "Entrez!" called the girl curtly, and then, to both women's astonishment, the big form of Mrs. Wildover loomed upon them.

"Can you spare me five minutes, Mrs. Seymour?" asked she beamingly.

"Oh, certainly! Do sit down," said Mrs. Seymour, while Nell drew forward a chair.

"I've come to ask you if you would care to help us," continued Mrs. Wildover, as she proceeded to unfold the scheme of the fair.

Mrs. Seymour and her daughter had been at the Hotel de Flandres for over a week, but somehow they seemed to have a sort of [illegible] with none of the acts. Perhaps their deep mourning isolated them, as it prevented their joining the cercle des etrangers, but Mrs. Wildover felt that it would be sweet and condescending of her to take them under her protection and to patronize them.

"And now, what will you both do?" concluded the good lady, beaming on them good naturedly. "Will you take a stall, Mrs Seymour, or will you sing in the concert, or play, or what?"

Miss Seymour hesitated and glanced at her mother. "I'm afraid my singing and playing don't amount to much," she began, "but——"

"But she dances nicely, Mrs. Wildover, if that is of any use to you."

Mrs. Wildover gave a little gasp, and then suddenly recollected that skirt-dancing was one of the recognized accomplishments.

"That will be charming!" she exclaimed. "And you don't think you will be nervous?"

Nell shook her head decidedly.

"Then that's all right. And won't you help us at all, Mrs. Seymour?"

"Oh, I'll sell programmes, take tickets, anything you like," replied the lady, laughing; "make myself generally useful, in fact."

"Well, anyway, that's something to do!" exclaimed the girl when their visitor had departed.

"Exactly!"

"But whether the game is worth the candle; whether it's worth while vegetating here for a fortnight for the pleasure of showing one's ankles at a fancy fair, I'm sure I don't know."

"Neither do I as yet, my dear. Wait till the time comes. We'll soon see. But you are certainly right in one thing, Nell; black does not show you off."

The girl gave something between a grunt and a laugh and glanced at herself in the long mirror, the invariable adjunct to an apartment in a foreign hotel.

She was tall and very slight, with a clear, colorless complexion and crisp red hair; her eyes were heavily lidded, and when she took the trouble to raise them they were of a curious changeful tone. In her black gown no one would have called her pretty; yet to an observer there were great possibilities about her. She recognized the fact better than most people, and therefore there was some excuse for her petulant turn from the glass.

Mrs. Seymour, on the other hand, was short and plump and comfortable looking, neither plain nor pretty, and gifted with little appealing, helpless ways which usually stood her in very good stead, indeed.

"I wish you would not sit smiling there like that!" ejaculated Nell, impatiently. "I can't see what you wanted to come to Spa for."

"I am consumed with a desire to make Mrs. Wildover's acquaintance," quietly replied her companion.

"Then why on earth——"

"Hush!" said Mrs. Seymour. "Let us go down to the salon and talk about the fancy fair."

For a week little else was spoken of among the English colony at Spa. In all likelihood Mrs. Wildover had never been so happy in her life. She spent her whole time in bustling and fussing among her helpers, and the name of Lady Lothair was scarcely ever off her lips. Her constant companion and right hand was little Mrs. Seymour.

"I really don't know what I could do without you," she said on the evening preceding the eventful day. "You seem to think of everything, dear Mrs. Seymour——"

"Oh, I am so pleased to be of use to you in any way!" exclaimed her companion, eagerly, "and so is Nellie——"

"Has her dress arrived?" asked Mrs. Wildover.

"Yes, I fancy she is trying it on now. Would you care to see it?"

With good-humored condescension Mrs. Wildover agreed, but she started back with a cry of genuine amazement when Mrs. Seymour threw open her sitting-room and she realized that it was indeed "that insignificant girl in black" who stood before her.

She saw a vision of diaphanous draperies, a maze of flimsy silk and lace, and a face as pale as a lily, but radiant under a glory of bright hair.

"Why—why, my dear girl, I never realized how lovely you were before!" exclaimed the good lady as she sank into a seat.

Nell made some demure reply, and executed a few graceful steps.

"Your gown is perfect, my dear, perfect."

"Oh, no, it isn't!" said Nell, with a laugh. "It wants your diamonds, Mrs. Wildover, to be that," she added, with a glance at the beautiful stones lavishly displayed on the lady's ample bosom.

"Let us try the effect," said Mrs. Wildover, graciously.

In a second the girl's white throat and arms were gleaming and flashing.

"I will lend them to you, if you like, and you must have some for your hair too; I'll send them to you tomorrow."

Miss Seymour's thanks can easily be imagined, and Mrs. Wildover felt more like a beneficent fairy than ever. The whole town would be raving about the little English dancer tomorrow, and it would be to Mrs. Wildover that all the credit would come.

When she left mother and daughter together, both sat for a moment silent.

"Do you suppose she will really lend them?" asked Nell, doubtfully.

"Why not?"

"Then——"

"Then, my dear child, I suppose you will be a little reconciled to our vegetation?"

The girl laughed, and the mother began to turn over a "Bradshaw" in a business-like fashion.

The fancy fair was not to be opened until the evening. A great number of tickets had been sold, and there was quite an imposing list of figures in the account-book Mrs. Seymour carried, for she had arranged to relieve Mrs. Wildover of all the mere business part of the affair, and was really secretary and treasurer rolled into one.

"Do you know that Harry is here?" exclaimed Nell, in a low voice, as she burst into Mrs. Seymour's room on the afternoon of the great day.

"Of course he is. I sent for him——"

"But——"

"How silly you are, Nell! You are delicate, I could not allow you to dance unless there were an efficient medical man on the spot. Suppose you were to faint?"

"But if Harry forms one of our party—"

"That would be absurd; no, he will merely be there in case of an emergency."

At that moment Mrs. Wildover's maid appeared at the door, with her mistress's compliments and several morocco cases, and a message that that lady would like to see Miss Seymour when she was quite ready.

"You are positively charming, my dear!" ejaculated Mrs. Wildover, when the girl stood before her dressed, "and let me tell you that you look worth more hundreds of pounds than you have lived years."

It soon became apparent that the attraction of the fair was in the little yellow curtained booth, where a stage had been erected, and where several people were content to crowd together and endure the efforts of several singers in order to enjoy the sight of Miss Seymour's dancing. Nothing was spoken of but her grace, her charm and the magnificent diamonds which Mrs. Wildover had lent her.

Mrs. Seymour had, however, been so busy looking after other people, taking charge their stalls during their temporary absence, that it was late before she was able to get near the place where her daughter was dancing for the sixth or seventh time.

The mother stood just inside the door conspicuous in the black gown which she still wore; Nell was floating across the stage, her draperies weaving fantastic figures around her, when suddenly her steps grew uncertain, her arms drooped limply to her side and she fell like a log upon the stage.

A cry ran through the little booth; Mrs. Seymour pushed quickly forward.

"She has fainted!" she cried in alarm. "A doctor! Is there no one who will fetch a doctor?"

"I am at your service madam," said a young man, making his way rapidly to the stage.

The next moment he had raised the fainting girl in his arms and was carrying her to some quiet spot. Everyone was lost in a pity for the poor widow, who was besides herself with grief and alarm.

In a very short time, however, a melancholy little procession left the bazaar by a side entrance. The men carried the still unconscious girl on a species of improvised hammock, and Mrs. Seymour and the doctor walked sadly by her side. They all entered the hotel; the servant placed her on the bed, and then the doctor declared that they could do nothing more for their patient. There were, in fact, few hands to be spared, and the busy hotel-keeper was delighted when Mrs. Seymour declined all offers of help, and declared that she would nurse her her daughter herself.

It was fully 2 o'clock in the morning when the strange doctor left the hotel; the night porter who let him out asked for news of mademoiselle. Her medical attendant shook his head:

"Don't let anybody go bothering there in the morning to inquire after her; everything depends on keeping her quiet.

At midday, however, Mrs Wildover would take no further denial, and insisted on going to inquire for her friends. Several times she knocked ineffectually; at last, growing alarmed, she tried the door. It was locked. After considerable delay the door had to be forced open, and, white as death, Mrs. Wildover rushed in before anyone else. It was, indeed, her cry which made the others follow her with a rush, expecting they hardly know what tragic spectacle. As a matter of fact, nothing met their eyes but a couple of mourning costumes, neatly folded on a chair and the diaphanous dancing dress lying in a heap on the floor. For the rest—nothing—nobody.

The astonishment was so great that it was fully a minute before anyone grasped the situation.

"Gott in himmel! My bill! They are swindlers!" gasped the hotel-keeper, finding his wits first.

"Swindlers!" ejaculated Mrs. Wildover. "Ah, my diamonds!"

Everyone gazed at her speechless; in a moment the whole thing was as clear as noonday, and, in the confusion of the fair, their mourning garb doffed, they had escaped, and won a good twelve hours' start.

Mrs. Wildover startled everyone by a peal of hearty laughter.

"She's mad!" screamed one in horror. "The loss of her diamond has turned her head."

"The diamonds," she gasped, after a second. "That's just it! I left them at my banker's in London. Those the girl had were paste."

No one ever quite knew what the exact figure of the receipts of the fancy fair amounted to. Mrs. Seymour might have told, but she omitted to leave her account book and cash box behind. And one thing is tolerably certain—that never again will Mrs. Wildover interest herself in widows or orphans at a continental hotel.—[London World.

All Sorts.

To be a successful dead-beat a man must be thoroughly alive.

The sun never sets on the British dominions, and it rises occasionally in London.

The great grief at forty is the discovery that eye-glasses are not becoming.

An egg and an office-boy differ in that one is best when its fresh and the other isn't.

Little Brother—"Do you know what 'ostentation' means?" Little Sister—"The way other people show off.

Border—"I never eat shad." Wild—"Why?"—Border—"It always reminds me of boneless codfish."

The Professor (awakening)—"Is there anybody in this room?" The Burglar—"No, sir." The Professor—"Oh, I thought there was." (Falls asleep again.)

"Fannie, I have told you time and again not to speak when older persons were talking, but wait until they stop." "I've tried that already mamma. They never stop."

First Woman—"I was suffering untold agony. Second Woman—"Dear me! What did you do?" First Woman—"Oh, a neighbor happened in just in the nick of time and I told her."

"Beauty is only skin deep," said the zebra, with an attempt to liven up the gloom of the menagerie. "I know," replied the rhinoceros, trying to be cheerful, "but think what that means in my case."

She—"I hope, dear, you were not thinking of business in church this morning. You know your thoughts should be of higher things?" He—"Well, I was thinking of that $22 bonnet of yours. Is that high enough, think you?"

Revenge is Sweet.

Bunam—"A woman who talks as you do about people need never hope to become popular."

Mrs. B.—"Perhaps not; but she can get even

An Intellectual Ogbe.

"What do you do with these children of your imagination?" inquired his friend.

"Sell them to feed my children of reality," said Reedy.

Center of the Fur Trade.

Perhaps incredulity will sit in the eyes of the readers, but it is nevertheless a fact that in St. Paul every year there are upward of 25,000 dogs cut up for the manufacture of fur coats. In the last year or two there has been a scarcity of dogs, and the prices naturally have advanced. The dogs come from China, and are that peculiar animal with the black mouth and the black tongue. They are a queer animal, and are known in China by the name of "the monks."

Nobody is prepared to believe, says the St. Paul Dispatch, perhaps, that in this city annually about 450,000 coon skins are cut up and made into coats, but it is true, for we have the word of a prominent fur man, who deals extensively in all kinds of skins, from the skunk to the seal. In 1893 his firm cut up 163,000 coon skins alone, and will keep it up so long as the animals exist.

There are certain animals that have survived civilization, as, for instance, the skunk, the raccoon and the opossum, while the wolf, the bear and animals of their nature have almost entirely disappeared.

In Louisville there lives an old fur buyer by the name of John White, who has followed the business of buying and selling furs for the past fifty years. When asked a short time ago by a St. Paul fur man what difference he noticed in the business now from the time he first went into it, White replied that the people are getting more coons, opossums and skunks now than ever before, proving conclusively that these animals are not affected by civilization, and go ahead multiplying without stint.

The vast majority of the otter, beaver, mink and other skins of that ilk are captured in the Northwest, throughout Manitoba and the Northwestern States. The wombat of Australia was for many years a drug on the market, and dealers found it impossible to dispose of them until the coat manufacturers of St. Paul took them up. They were found very excellent for the purpose of coat-making, and the hunters who had previously become discouraged and refused to kill any more found their occupations renewed and profitable. In the last two years the stock has been cleaned out, the wombat has become scarce, and the prices have advanced proportionately. Everything seems to be declining in quantity but the raccoon, the skunk and the Chinese dog, or monk, and these constitute the bulk of furs from which the coats are manufactured today.

The buffalo coat at one time was the most popular of them all and it was the prevalence of Buffalo that gave St. Paul such a start in the industry of fur coat-making. At the time the buffalo were plenty on the Western plains fully 90 per cent of the fur coats manufactured were made of buffalo skins. It was a great industry not alone for the Indian, but the white hunter, who flocked to the buffalo swamps by the hundreds. The decline of the buffalo was so rapid as to almost exceed belief.

When the industry first started the plains fairly swarmed with the animal, and it was the easiest thing in the world to kill all that were desired, but in three years this noble animal was almost entirely extinct. When the Northern Pacific road was put through to Miles City, Mont., in 1883, there were 225,000 or 250,000 buffalo hides shipped out of that town. That was in 1883 alone. All that number had been killed by white hunters, while the Indian collection amounted to 20,000. The Indians, of course, were not possessed of the improved firearms and other methods of destroying the restless creatures, and that accounts for the size of their collection. So that in 1883 the collection, all told, amounted to about 270,000 hides and robes.

In 1884 there were not over 20,000 collected by the Indians and white hunters, and in 1885 there were less than 5,000. In 1886 there were none, and now the only buffalo that exist are the property of the Government and live in the Yellowstone Park. Previous to 1883 all the Southern herds were killed off, then the Northern herds were attacked, and they disappeared, it seemed, in the twinkling of an eye.

One fur that is not used extensively in St. Paul is the seal, although a great many ladies garments, coats, muffs and the like are made from this most desirable of furs. Strange to say, every seal that is captured in Canada or American waters must be shipped to London, England, for dressing and dyeing. They are then returned to the United States and made up. Naturally all this transportation adds to the cost of the garment, and that explains why seal is so much higher than the other furs. Raw skins, of course, have no duty on them, and most other skins can be made up in this country, but all efforts to dress and dye the seal successfully in this country have failed.—[Cincinnati Tribune.

A Son-In-Law's Chance.

"Son-in-law," he said as he called him into the library and locked the door, "you have lived with me now for over two years."

"Y-yes, sir."

"In all that time I haven't asked you a penny for board?"

"N-no, sir."

"In all your little family quarrels I have always taken your part and decided in your favor?"

"A-always, sir."

"I have even paid some of your bills?"

"Y-you have, sir."

"And in every way helped you to get along?"

"Y-you have been very kind, sir."

"I have tried to be, my boy, and I think you appreciate it?"

"I—I do, sir."

"Then the small favor I am going to ask will no doubt be granted?"

"It will, sir."

"Thanks! Kindly tell your mother-in-law that the seat checks for the French ball, which she picked up in my room this morning, were dropped out of your pocket, and we'll call it square!" —[Truth.

Consulting the Proprieties.

"No, Maria," said Mr. Cumrox, "I won't have any coat of arms on my carriage, and that's all there is about it."

"But folks'll make remarks if we don't."

"Well, they'll make remarks if we do."

"But don't you think that men who have had your success in life are expected to make some display?"

"Oh, yes, and I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll have my initials, all twisted together, painted on the carriage, and then all that anybody can say is that Cumrox has put his 'money gram' on his coach, which'll be just about the fact of the case."—[Washington Star.

"I want to pay this bill," he said to the hotel clerk. "But I think you have made a slight error here in my favor. I've been reading over the extras, and I cannot find that you have charged me anything for telling me you thought it might rain."

Mrs. Bowers—I do wish you would go to church with me occasionally. How are people to know that I am married if they see me?

Mr. Bowers—Easy! Take the children with you.

LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF CUT PLUG

If one knew the price before trying it, he'd be surprised to find it so good. If one learned the price after smoking it, he'd be astonished to find it so cheap. Big Value and Little Money never got closer than in this tobacco.

Big Falls Not Fatal.

From how great a height may a person fall and live? This question was suggested by the experience of Dr. Heim, the Zurich professor, who told how he fell a great distance down a glacier in Switzerland and lived to relate his sensations. His aim was to prove that sudden death is not painful. The other phase of the question—how far may we fall unhurt—is just as interesting.

The well known Alps wanderer, Sigrist, fell backward off the crown of the Kmp'stork Alp, Switzerland, and landed on the rocks at the foot of the glacier. Of course his fall was somewhat broken as he bounded from spur to spur, but the fall was a great one nevertheless.

Of the persons who have fallen from balloons no record has been kept, but the accidents have been sufficiently dangerous to prove that a great fall does not always end human life. In July last the Post Dispatch recorded the feat of a negro who, to escape punishment for stealing a ride, jumped over the Delaware bridge on the Erie railroad at Port Jervis, New York. He fell a distance of eight feet, and though striking on his head in a bed of gravel covered only by six inches of water, he escaped serious injury.

George Potorski, a young Polish boy aged eleven, went out for huckleberries on the Honeypot mountain, near Port Jervis, New York. He ventured too near the edge of a cliff known as Eagle Nest, and slipping on a stone, was hurled over. The descent was nearly perpendicular and the lad rolled and bounded over the jagged rocks a distance of four hundred feet to the railroad tracks below. He was picked up torn and bleeding from a hundred wounds and unconscious, but still alive.

That case had youth in its favor. Here is a case of age. Mary Corman, aged seventy-nine years, recently fell thirty feet from a window of 237 Camden street, Newark, New Jersey, and escaped with only a badly bruised hip. She lost her balance while shaking a dusting cloth from the window and fell upon hard ground in back yard.

Here is a case of an infant: At Rockaway Beach, New York, George McVey two years old, tumbled out of a third story window without receiving any injuries except a bruised eye and a skinned nose. He crept to the window when his mother was asleep. His fall was broken by an awning.

Women seem especially able to drop from any height and receive little or no injury. In France recently a woman tried to commit suicide by jumping from a high bridge. She was hardly injured. Near Niagara Falls a woman fell over a precipice and landed some hundred feet below, alive and able to tell of it.

Mrs. Annie Keeny leaped out of a fifth-story window of 125 East One Hundred and Eighth street, New York, and sustained only a few slight bruises on the face. The woman was half asleep at the time and walked over the roof of her own house to that of her neighbor's. She swung off the roof to a fire escape and asked the occupants of No. 125 for brandy. On being refused she leaped to the ground. Clotheslines were stretched across the yard between the windows, and the woman rebounded from one of these to another in her fall, until she finally landed, badly shaken up, but otherwise unhurt.

August Johnson, a joiner, residing in Middletown, Connecticut, fell from the fourth story of a building on which he was working, turning a complete somersault and striking with his head on some boards which projected from the first story. He managed to catch hold of the boards, to which he clung until he was rescued. He fell forty feet. He was not injured in any way.

Edward Christie fell from a scaffold which gave way at the fourth floor of a new building at Madison avenue and Seventy-second street, New York. Although he fell four stories, he sustained no more than a fracture of the thigh and right arm. Christian Jensen, a painter, of White Plains, New York, fell from a ladder to the ground a distance of forty feet, and is alive to tell it. George Falley, fourteen years old, fell through the fire escape of No. 772 Tenth avenue, New York, from the fourth to the first floor, and received not the slightest injury. Such is the elasticity of youth.

Express messenger Edward Stevens of Water Valley, Mississippi, was dozing and fell from his car door. He was not missed until twenty-five miles had been passed. A message was sent back to the effect that he must have fallen from the cars. A hand car was rigged up and several men started down the track to look for him. They found him three miles away, lying within two feet of the track, sleeping. He awoke as soon as they touched him and asked what was wanted. He said he had no recollection of falling, and imagined himself asleep in his bed at home. The train was running forty miles an hour when he fell off. He was not hurt.—[St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Critics of the Press.

The following reply was made by the Indianapolis Journal to one of the class which is happiest when pointing out the proper course of procedure for an editor to follow:

"The trouble with most critics of the press is that they assume all readers to be intellectual and cultured like themselves, when, as a fact, a great proportion are not so. It is the purpose of the editor to suit the average taste.

"The literature he chooses is not that he would select for his own reading; he has in mind not only the scholar but the youth with a taste for base ball, the girl with a liking for a sentimental story, the woman interested in social matters, the man in search of light on public topics.

"If he can give something for each of these, and in addition a portion of such literature as the critical taste approves, then he feels that he has done well. But the newspaper is, first of all, a thing of today.

"Its purpose is to chronicle current events and to publish the thoughts of living writers. Too much must not be expected of it. It represents the modern spirit only, and the very essence of its character limits it to this field."

For Worn-Out Employes.

The National House committee on reforms in the civil service has been giving consideration to the question of providing a retired list for superannuated employes of the Government, and has about agreed upon a measure which it is believed, will overcome the principal objections which have been raised against this form of relief for civil service employes.

The general scheme contemplates the creation of a fund, to be deducted from the salaries of the clerk, from which payments will be made to those who become unfit for further service. Recognizing the objection to a retired list, which will mean a drain upon the United States Treasury, the committee has tried to so formulate a measure that there will be no additional expense upon the Government. It is estimated that an assessment of three per cent. on the salaries of employes will create a fund sufficiently large to meet all the demands that may be made upon it by retirement under the proposed law.

As an experiment, it was first proposed to confine the proposed law to employes in departments in Washington, but the Civil Service Commission took hold of the matter, and it is now deemed practicable by the committee to apply it to the entire civil service. Disbursing clerks will be required to deduct from the salary of each employe 3 per cent. of the amount that may be due him each month. In order to obtain a good nucleus to start with it is proposed that these assessments shall begin at once, but that there shall be no retirements before 1900.

Various forms of retirement will be provided for. There will be disability retirement, voluntary retirement after 30 years service, and compulsory retirement at 70 years of age. Those retiring for age will be allowed to draw three quarters of the pay they received while in active service. The rates for voluntary and disability retirements have not been fully determined.

To overcome the protests of employes who do not expect to remain permanently in the civil service, or who may have misgivings as to their tenure of office, it is proposed to allow each person who may leave the service for any cause before he has become eligible for retirement to draw the amount that has actually been deducted from his salary with four per cent. interest. The measure has the support of the heads of departments, the Civil Service Commission and advocates of civil service reform. One of the strongest arguments used to convert those employes who have been reluctant to submit to a reduction of their salaries is that the amount deducted will be only one per cent. more than they were formerly required to pay in the shape of political assessments.

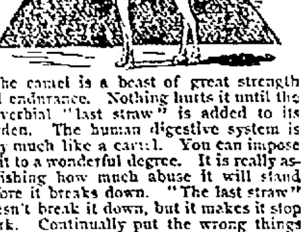
Picking Berries in Winter.

A plain, simple, unassuming "ad," in the "Male Help Wanted" columns of the papers the other day caused a great many people to rub their eyes and read again, to make sure that they were not the victims of a hallucination. With snow on the ground and the thermometer confining itself to the region of zero, they read that wanted were "several small boys to pick berries. Apply at —— Third street." It struck nearly every one that it was a hoax, and that some one was the victim of a joke. A reporter took the trouble to go around to the place indicated in the "ad," to find out where and how the small boys were going to pick those berries. It did not take long to learn. The place was a commission store, and there were several barrels of cranberries to be picked over, and that's all there was to it. The reporter said, "Oh," and went away.—[Louisville Commercial.

Newly Arrived Spirit—Who was that venerable looking personage that yawned so dismally while I was talking about the tremendous rain they are to have on the earth?

Resident Spirit—That Noah.

My son, observe the postage stamp. Its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.



The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. You can impose on it to a wonderful degree. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand before it breaks down. "The last straw" doesn't break it down, but it makes it stop work. Continually put the wrong things into your stomach, and digestion will get weaker and weaker. Before long, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Let it continue, and there is nothing bad that it will not lead to. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. You can take them just as freely as you take your food. There is no danger that you will become a slave to their use. They will cure you and then you can stop taking them. Send for free sample package of from 4 to 7 doses. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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"How did you get water for yourselves and stock?"

"Well, that was a hard matter. We used to have to run the well through the clothes wringer every morning to get water for cooking, and we would go and throw a lot of little pebbles on the barn to make the horses think it was rain falling on the roof, and in that way keep them from getting discouraged."—[Truth.

A Prophet Honored at Home.

It sometimes happens that a prophet is most honored in his own country and among his own people. For example there was a party of Texans, Congressman Bailey's loyal constituents, in the Pennsylvania avenue car just the other day. A little girl was with them. The little thing knelt on the seat, her nose pressed against the window pane. She did not see the capitol at all till just as the car swung around at the foot of the hill. Then, as the great white building flashed before her, she turned excitedly:

"Oh, mamma!" she cried. "There it is. There's Mr. Bailey's office."—[Washington Post.

Engaged on the Spot.

A boy walked into a merchant's office the other day in search of a situation. After being put through a catechism by the merchant he was asked:

"Well, my lad, now what is your motto?"

"Same as yours, sir," he replied; "same as you have on your door, 'Push.'"

He was engaged.—[Tid-Bits.

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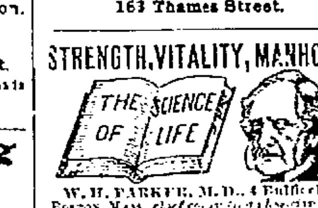

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EUROPEAN LETTER.

Scenes and Incidents of a Week in Rome.
(From our Special Correspondent.)

ROME, Italy, March 28, 1896.

Our stay in Rome has been extremely pleasant and profitable. Now I want to mention what we have seen during the last week. The Capitol, the Aventine, the Pantheon, Paul's prison, the King's Stables, the Jesuit church of St. Ignazio and Gesu, one of the most gorgeous churches in Rome.

On Sunday we went to the Villa Borghese, where they had fitted up the bed of what was formerly a large lake as a race course and were having horse and chariot races there witnessed by thousands of people. It seemed strange to me to pay admission and attend this performance of a wild west order (excepting of course, the chariot races) on a Sunday afternoon. But it was for the benefit of the wounded in Africa. A thousand more soldiers left here last week for Africa,—to recruit the ranks of the wounded. They departed amid burst of martial music and great enthusiasm. But the sensitive ear detected many minor notes. They came from the broken hearts of mothers, wives and sisters who were embracing the loved ones they might never again see. Oh, it was terribly sad. It makes me boil with indignation when I think on what trivial pretexts nations that call themselves civilized resort to war. I admire England for the pacific attitude she took in our recent little wrangle. She kept a level head. Until a man is ready to enlist in the first volunteer regiment, it does not become him to blow about war.

On the Aventine we saw a very handsome new monastery, a vista opening upon St. Peters, and St. Sabina, an old Church dating from the early fifth century. Here we were followed around by an old Franciscan monk who took us into the monastery gardens and gave us flowers. This reminds me that in Rome there are as many uniformed and official as unofficial beggars. The former class keep little gates and doors locked on public highways or in buildings, which the visitor has a perfect right to enter free of charge. But not so, rule these beggars in brass buttons. They appoint themselves Custodian of the Key, and you must ring and wait on their officious service. They bow around and make a great pretense of assistance. Once away from them you are confronted by the deformed and wretched looking beggars at every church door who often project themselves in front of you and all but catch hold of your sleeve. If you refuse them, maledictions are hurled after you. This is one of the very disagreeable features of European travel. I shall never forget a beggar this time in the garb of a priest, whom we encountered in the great Cathedral of Seville. He asked for money in every way but in words. I did not mind this so much as I did his face. It was the most voluptuous, repugnant face I have ever seen. Alas! that his lips have ever taken the vows of Holy Church. He might grace the Bowery but his physical make up was suggestive of every thing but sanctity.

On Thursday we went to the King's stables, where Paul was greatly delighted with the 150 horses. They were pleasing to look at, fine, fat, sleek, intelligent looking fellows, with nothing to do but contemplate their fortunate (or unfortunate) lot in life; for they looked liked they longed for an outing and would gladly exchange places with the cab horses on the highway if only they could get sunshine and exercise. Meanwhile, doubtless, their weary cab brothers long to step into their shoes. All of which goes to prove that happiness is relative and that horses, like men, are slaves to imagination.

At the Capitol we saw the Municipal Council rooms, busts of the King and the Prince of Naples, a beautiful statue of Cleopatra by a Roman sculptor, and a number of other pictures, all historical.

Near the Capitol we went into an old building and down narrow, winding stairs into a dungeon which is believed to be the identical one in which Paul was confined.

Walking along a street the other day I saw a crowd collected in front of a house and looking up, I thought, at it. A nearer approach showed the house to be a Catholic school or home for young girls. They were leaning over the high balconies in pure white garments which seemed to differ in no respect from *les robes du nuit*. Strange, I thought, that a strict institution should permit its inmates to appear in their night dresses at the windows as to attract a crowd of people. But I soon discovered that a funeral service was taking place in a house on the opposite side of the street and that the girls were entirely proper in appearing in their seminary uniform. ELSIE.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., solicitors of patents and lawyers whose advertisement is in another column, will send free to inventors or others interested in patents full information about the cost of United States and foreign patents and the steps necessary to procure them. Also a pamphlet about caveats, trade marks, and copyrights, &c.

A Veto.

"Charlie," said Mrs. Newbridge, "mamma and the girls are coming to spend a month with us."

"Not if I know it. When we were engaged you insisted upon my loving you for yourself alone. I want you that way," replied the ingenious benedict.—[Harper's Bazar.

What He Might Do.

"I don't feel able to do any work on my story today," said a writer to his wife. "My head is badly muddled."

"Then I wouldn't try to write, dear," replied his wife soothingly. "Suppose you just turn off two or three poems today."—[Truth.

An Impertinent Question.

"You mustn't be saucy, Fanny," said the maiden aunt to the little girl. "No one will love you if you are."

"Were you saucy when you were a little girl, aunty?" asked the guileless child.—[Truth.

It was said that a militia company was organized just before the war at Bungtown, Ohio. It was called the Bungtown riflemen, and the by laws consisted of two sections, namely:

Article First—This company shall be known as the Bungtown rifles.

Article Second—In case of war this company shall be immediately disbanded.—[Louisville Evening Post.

An Englishman was boasting to an American that they had a book in the British Museum which was owned by Cicero.

"Oh, that ain't nothin'," retorted the American. "In the museum in Boston they've got the lead pencil that Noah used to check off the animals that went into the ark."—Spare Moments.

A Rare Bit of Minted Gold

Unless you are a numismatist of unusual knowledge you would probably not pay much attention to the pale gold coin which Post-master General Wilson frequently wears as a pin on the scarf which covers most of his shirt front. But if you are an expert and enthusiast on the subject of rare and antique coins your eyes will sparkle with pleasure at the sight of that scarf pin and possibly your fingers will tingle with vague kleptomaniac impulse to grab it and run. For the expert will recognize in the pale gold disk an example of one of the most perfect and most beautiful coins ever struck. And if you are allowed the privilege of a close inspection you will discover that this particular specimen has had preserved in every detail the exquisite beauty of design and finish imparted to it by classic artists and artificers, whose brains and hands crumbled to dust so long ago that it makes one feel in a dream just to think of it. For that coin of the delicate yellow of the cactus bloom, perfect as when it was tossed from the stampers hand, was minted while the matchless eloquence of Demosthenes still ravished the ears of the Athenians and fired their pulses, and bears the effigy of him against whom the Attic orator hurled his fiercest invective—Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

The coin is a gold stater of Philip, noted among numismatists as one of the most perfect and beautiful examples of the coiners' art the world has known in the twenty-two centuries that have elapsed since it was struck by command of the founder of the Macedonian empire. No coinage has exceeded or even equaled in fineness of design and execution that of Philip, strange as this may seem to those who regard the modern world as so vastly superior in almost every way to the ancient. The gold which Philip and most of the Greek States used in their coinage was known as electrum, consisting of about one-fifth part of silver, which imparted to it that exquisite shade of yellow which is one of its chief charms to the eye. The profile head of Philip on the gold stator, crowned with its delicate laurel wreath, is as clear in outline as if cut in cameo, while the chariot and steeds on the reverse are charming examples of classic art in design and workmanship.

The intrinsic value of the gold in the coin is about $8, but the value of a piece of such vast antiquity, so perfectly preserved, to the antiquarian and coin collector it would be difficult to estimate. Another point about the Macedonian coin which greatly increases its value in the eyes of the antiquarian is the fact that Philip was the first king who had the arrogance to put his own effigy on money. Previously, so far as known, the coins of the Greeks and the Orientals had borne the effigies of their gods or mythological heroes, or rather religious devices or symbols. But Philip in Greece, as Cæsar in Rome, thrust the gods aside and stamped his own proud and conquering head upon his coins. But while the temporary enemies of both Philip and Cæsar included this among their counts in the indictment for boundless ambition and impiety brought against them, the Greek and Roman population made it all right by conveniently discovering that the two conquerors were really not men at all, but gods in their own right.

It is probable that another coin similar to that which Postmaster General Wilson wears as a scarfpin does not exist in this country outside of a museum. It was presented to him by a friend, who picked it up at a sale in Paris. Of its genuineness there was no doubt, for when Mr. Wilson was in London last year he took it to the experts at the British Museum, who pronounced it authentic and tried hard to buy it, but nothing could induce Mr. Wilson to part with it, not alone because it was presented him by a very dear friend, but because, like most classical scholars, he has a deep love for the "glory that was Greece," and this rare bit of minted gold carries him back to the most luminous era of the beautiful and wonderful Greek civilization which still glows for the student like an unfading dawn behind the mists and glooms of overlapping centuries.—[Pittsburg Post.

Battlefield Telephones.

The military telephone service in France has been improved considerably during recent years, and is now one of the best services of the kind in the world. "La Nature" describes at length the apparatus used and the outfit carried by the soldiers of each regiment who are provided with the telephone outfit, and gives an account of all the experiments and improvements after practical experience with the telephone.

The apparatus now usually adopted is that constructed by Capt. P. Charollois. The greatest importance in his invention is the use of a single wire, since he makes use of the earth for the return of the current to the base of operation. This point is of considerable importance, since it lessens the weight as compared with former apparatus by more than one-third. He has further been able to prove that the insulation of the telephone wire is unnecessary, and that a metallic wire unrolled and allowed to lay on the soil without any precaution or insulation will be sufficient to conduct an electric current for relatively long distances, say for ten or even fifteen miles. The transmitter and receiver used in his instruments are of great sensibility, and greatly increase the value of this telephone, which is calculated to be used in open air and irrespective of other noises going on around.

Telephonic posts are formed preferably by two men, one of whom carries the apparatus while the other attends to the telephoning. The two men are supposed to be a private for the carrying and a non-commissioned office for the reporting duties. The communication is constantly kept up, since the wire unrolls automatically without difficulty, and is rolled up when the steps are retraced as easily as the wire is fed out. When the telephone is to be used the soldier draws his bayonet, through which the return current goes, and sticks it into the ground. The telephone is then ready for immediate use, and remains so until the bayonet is drawn out again and replaced into the scabbard. Each regiment is provided with six telephones and the necessary material, the men being under the command of an electrician, who has the rank of a commissioned officer: six non-commissioned officers and twelve privates completing the telephone company of each regiment. These men are divided through the different companies in such a way that all the officers may communicate with headquarters and with each other.

Such a service is naturally of the greatest importance when the regiment is moving in maneuvers of war on uncertain territory, and since these telephone lines may be thrown forward quite a distance and the telephones may be used while both parties are maneuvering, it will materially change the tactics of military engagements in future as far as transmission of orders and their rapid execution are concerned.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

What to do With Your School Books.

Keep all your school books if you possibly can. Never sell them or dispose of them in any way unless it is very plainly your duty to somebody else to do so. For instance, in a family an older sister may let the younger children have her books when she is done with them. This may save her parents the expense of buying new ones, and having the same books duplicated in the household collection. Or there may be in your acquaintance a girl too poor to buy new books, who will be very glad and thankful to have yours as a gift. In this case it will be your pleasure, I am sure, to make this friend happy, and to relieve her of anxiety, and help her in procuring her education. But, as a rule, I would advise you to keep your books for yourself. Even when you have finished studying in a particular book you may want it to refer to, and after your school days are over your books will be reminders of the delightful times you had when you used them. School books are valuable because they are written in a clear, plain, straightforward style which it is quite easy to comprehend. They do not wander away from the point, and they give a great deal of information packed up in a small compass. A good school book on any subject is a real treasure.

All books should be treated with respect. No nice person leaves books lying around heedlessly, with the bindings opened widely so that they become loosened, and the pages curling up at the corners. If a girl is neat about her room and her dress, she will surely be so in the care of her books. Never let books gather dust. They are as ornamental as pictures or flowers or vases, and a house in which there are a number of books is already half furnished.

If by any chance books have been used by a patient in illness, such as scarlet fever or any other contagious disease, they must immediately be burned up. This is the only safe way. A child recovering from such an attack may ask for his or her books to play with. Let the books be given, if the mother is willing, but they must be destroyed afterwards. Even if they have remained on shelves in the room and the patient has not so much as touched them they must be burned, for books have a way of preserving germs of disease, and must be used only by people who are not ill with anything infectious or who are perfectly well.

Do I think books should be covered? To save the bindings, you mean? It depends on how very clean and dainty are the hands which hold them. Smooth white paper makes a good covering, and is easily renewed, and most publishers in these days provide attractive covers for the beautiful books they sell.—[Harper's Round Table.

Art of Putting on a Stamp.

"When you put a postage stamp on an envelope," said a precise man to his son, "you should put it on square and true, in the upper right-hand corner, and as near as possible to the margin of the envelope. You put it on at the right-hand corner for the convenience of the stampers in the Post Office, so that it may be uniform in location with the stamps on other envelopes and so more conveniently and expeditiously stamped; you should study the comfort of others as well as yourself. You should put it as near as possible to the corner, so that the cancelling stamp will be less likely to deface and so perhaps obscure the address on the envelope.

"You should put it on square and true because that is the methodical and proper way to do. Many persons are disturbed by the appearance of a stamp put on in a careless and slipshod manner. And I can easily imagine that such a practice might work positive injury to you. You might have occasion to write to a man on a matter of business that was of importance to you. You might compose and write this letter with faithful care and set forth what you had to say with commendable clearness and precision, and yet upset it all by slapping on a stamp carelessly; the recipient might judge you by the one slight act done naturally rather than by the studied work done with a purpose.

"My son, don't do it; put the stamp on where it belongs, so that the little touch of color will grace the envelope and not deface it."—[N. Y. Sun.

Where It Is Really Cold.

Cold is merely a relative term. The resident of semi-tropical countries shivers when the thermometer falls to fifty degrees, while the Laplander and Esquimaux think it is comfortable at zero.

For real cold and plenty of it, one must go to the Polar regions. Think of living where the mercury goes down to thirty-five degrees below zero in the house, in spite of the stove. Of course in such a case, fur garments are piled on until a man looks like a great bundle of skins.

Dr. Moss, of the Polar expedition of 1875-6, among other odd things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he burned there. The temperature was thirty-five degrees below zero; and the doctor must have been considerably discouraged when upon looking at his candle, he discovered that the flame had all it could do to keep warm.

It was so cold that the flame could melt all the wax of the candle, but was forced to cut its way down, leaving a sort of skeleton of the candle standing.

There was heat enough, however, to melt oddly-shaped holes in the thin walls of wax; and the result was a beautiful lace-like cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame burning inside it, and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light.

He Forgot Something.

Young Mr. Fitts came in from his daily toil and passed his wife with merely a friendly nod. "I think you forgot something," she said, with a pout.

"I believe I did," said he and then kissed her.

"Really," she said, "I wasn't thinking of that at all. I was thinking of the baking powder."

If there be any one thing more dear to the heart of a woman than another it is her "evens."—[Indianapolis Journal.

She Wasn't Clear.

"Great Scott, woman!" exclaimed Mr. Wickwire, to whom his wife was trying to explain something. "You couldn't do worse at trying to make your point if you were attempting to sharpen a lead pencil!"—[Indianapolis Journal.

A Happy Couple.

Mrs. Fussy—"And your husband has never referred to his mother's cooking?"

Mrs. Bland—"Never; John was brought up at a hotel, you see."—[Texas Sifter.

Romantic Miss—"Have there not been moments in your experience when life seemed full of unsatisfied wants?"

Mr. Hardhead—"Y-e-s, that's so."

"At such times I always fly to music for relief. What do you do, Mr. Hardhead?" "I advertise."—[Spare Moments.

Winter Fashions for Men.

When you purchase your ties always give the size of your collar, and you will be supplied with the proper length. In London, where it is hard to cast out a once reigning fashion, the simple four-in-hand still holds its own. The materials this year are in dark silks, deep blues and reds and blacks, with small white figures, usually flowers or polka dots. The bow is wide and long, and the tie pin is placed just below it. This is about the same position used as that in the Ascot, where the pin is inserted about midway between the top waistcoat button and the collar button.

Very fashionable men will not tolerate collars separate from their shirts, and "false" or detached cuffs are out of the question. However, the laundry is such a source of anxiety these days that a detached collar is admissible. The fashionable collars this year for morning wear are the high-banded turn-down or the poke. The latter is built on the same principle as a Salvation Army bonnet. It is definitely high. In height the banded turned-down collars should be about two and a half inches in front and two inches in the back. Germany, strange to relate, has become the fashionable source of supply for the new collars and cuffs. Some late importations of the poke show also two and a half inches in front and two inches in back. This seems to be the standard, so that you can wear either turn-down or straight, and have the same amount of linen showing above your coat collar. A turndown falling below the level of the coat gives a very unkempt appearance, and should be avoided.

The turn-back shirt cuff will not last long. It is an eccentricity styled by an English authority "a starched shirt wrist that turns back on itself, and that can be even made to turn over the coat cuff if liked that way by the wearer." Hooks are even sewed inside the coat cuff, so as to keep this new fad in position. It is needless to speak further on the subject. A square or a rounded cuff about four and a quarter inches in width for link buttons is the best form and in the most correct taste.

In handkerchiefs one can never be too simple. The fancy handkerchief with colored border is a trifle shocking to a person of refined perceptions. I have preferred a very fine linen handkerchief with a narrow hem, a little over a quarter of an inch in width perfectly plain and in one corner, in small letters embroidered in white silk, my initials. I think this is much better style than elaborate monograms; and as for crests— well, I hope we have no one so silly in America as to wish to adopt this vulgarity.

In boots and shoes we again see the influence of golf. The russet boot as thickly soled as possible is the fashionable foot-gear for the winter. You cannot wear russet boots with a black or a frock coat, but here the limit ceases. You can wear it in town in the morning with your business suit, and you can keep it on in the afternoon as long as you do not don the frock-coat of ceremony.

Novel Stock Barometer.

"Old man Bull's lunch is a sure indication of the condition of the stock market," said a broker, seated in a Broad street restaurant. "I just came from his office, and he was eating crackers and apples. That means the market is off. If there are indications of a slump he omits the crackers, and if there is a good strong market he squanders twenty-five cents for a luncheon. Sure! It Never fails."—[N. Y. Herald.

When a cow gives you a horn it is more polite than truthful to say you have had a milk punch.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

Gossip is the social mosquito.

IF YOUR SKIN.
Is rough and pimply, covered with blotches and sores, and you want a clear, smooth skin and fair complexion, use Sulphur Bitters. The best medicine in such cases I ever sold.—C. E. Schieffler & Co., Druggists, Lawrence, Mass.

CASHIER.
Wm E. Dargin, of the Boston Loan Co., 275 Washington Street, says: I recommend Sulphur Bitters as the very best medicine I have ever used. There is nothing like them to give an appetite, tone up the system, and do away with that languid feeling which is so frequent among those confined indoors.

It is not necessary to use water in poring over a book.

Quiets the Nerves.
South Ferry, R. I. March 19, 1896.—I have taken several bottles of your medicine from which I have derived much benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla quiets my nerves, helps that tired feeling, gives me an appetite and is a boon to many of the ills which flesh is heir to. Mrs. J. S. Knowles.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

"Beware of imitation," as the monkey said to the dude.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would always be well.

A good lawyer is not a necessity, for necessity knows no law.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results by its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and only cure.

Puffs in the newspapers help many merchants to "raise the wind."

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

All men are not homeless, but some men are home less than others.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A telegraph wire is like a mustache. It is of no use when it is down.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

When a convict's watch runs down it does not necessarily follow that his time has expired.

What Ailed Goslin.

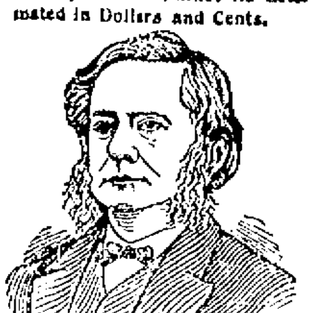
Trevet—"Goslin is quite sick."

Dicer—"What ails him? It can't be overwork."

Trivet—"No, it isn't overwork. About a week ago I heard him confess that he had an idea, and I incline to the belief that he has overthought himself."—[Judge.

GOOD NEWS FOR WOMEN

A Discovery Which Cannot Be Estimated in Dollars and Cents.



To women who are not well, and tired of the useless, nauseating taking of drugs, Dr. Sanden of New York wishes to announce that he has just issued a neat illustrated little book entitled explaining how they can treat and cure themselves at home by electricity. The treatment is so common-sense that it does not admit of failure, and every woman suffering female weakness, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney or stomach complaints, etc., does herself an injustice by not investigating it. The book holds out no false inducements, but gives scores of plain references in every State who have been cured after all other treatments failed. It is free by mail, upon application. Address DR. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure,
Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 1-24m

Happy Hoosiers.
Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at C. M. Cole's drug store.

Remarkable Rescue.
Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after using ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as ever she was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Chas. M. Cole's Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Use Huyler's Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, pudding, creams, etc.

Asking a Favor.

It having been the custom in a certain establishment in the north to pay the workers fortnightly, and the workmen having found the custom somewhat inconvenient, it was decided to send a delegate to the head of the firm to state their grievance. An Irishman named Dan D., famed for his sagacity and persuasive powers, was selected for the task. He duly waited on the master, who addressed him thus:

"Well, Daniel, what can we do for you this morning?"

"If ye plase, sur, I've been sint as a diligate by the workers to ask a favor of ye regardin the paymint of our wages."

"Yes, and what do they desire?" queried the master.

"Well, sur, it is the desire of mesilf, and it is also the desire of ivery man in the establishment, that we receive our fortnight's pay every week."—[Tit-Bits.

Musical Item.

The minister was at dinner with the Chaffie family. Johnnie spoke up and said:

"Can a church whistle?"

"Why do you ask, Johnnie?" asked the clergyman, kindly.

"Because pa owes twelve dollars back pew rent, and he says he is going to let the church whistle."

After the clergyman had taken his departure there was a vocal solo by Johnnie.—[Texas Sifter.

Expensive Courting.

"I guess, ma," said Johnnie Chaffie at the breakfast table, "that Mr. Hostetter McGinnis finds it rather expensive courting our Fannie."

"What do you mean by that, young man?" said his sister with asperity.

"I don't mean nothing," replied Johnnie doggedly, "only I heard him tell you in the hall last night that every time he [illegible] broke the crystal of his watch."—[Texas Siftings.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAMESTOWN.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual town meeting for the election of state and town officers was held Wednesday, the polls opening at 10 o'clock. John J. Watson and Henry T. Knowles were elected moderators for the state election and town business respectively. The report of town treasurer was read and received and a resolution, authorizing the town treasurer to hire $20,000 for ten years at 4 per cent from the Newport Savings Bank and to loan the same to the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co., was unanimously adopted. The Ferry Company will use the loan for the final payment on its new boat and will secure the town by a mortgage on its property.

The election for town officers resulted as follows:

Town Clerk—W. F. Caswell.
Deputy Town Clerk—A. G. Knowles.
Town Council—Thomas C. Watson, Elijah Anthony, W. H. Gardner, Alvin H. Peckham, John E. Brayman.
Town Treasurer—Thomas H. Clarke.
Town Sergeant—Robert E. Sherman.
Town's Committee—Audley Clark, Thomas C. Watson, Isaac B. Briggs.
School Committeeman—T. J. Carr.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Charles E. Weeden.
Auctioneers—Elijah Anthony, Peleg P. Brown, Amos L. Peckham.
Assessors of Taxes—Thomas G. Carr, Thomas C. Watson, Elijah Anthony.
Collector of Taxes—D. C. Watson, with salary at $125 per annum.
Corder of Wood—I. B. Briggs.
Packer of Fish—Abbott Chandler.
Pound Keeper—George E. Hull.
Constable—Abbott Chandler.
Overseer of Poor—Isaac B. Briggs.
Fence Viewers—Gideon Latham, David T. Briggs, P. Brown.

Work upon the improvements to the Green farm property has begun and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A gang of more than a hundred Italian laborers and half as many teams of the dump-cart order are engaged upon the work and gives the place a very busy appearance.

The Origin of the Kinetescope.

The wonders of Edison's invention, the Kinetescope, is not dimmed by the fact that the same principles are involved in the construction of the Wheel of Life issued with the Boston Herald of Sunday, April 5. The Herald has taken advantage of the old Zoetrope—has modernized and adapted it to the purposes of a newspaper supplement, which it can give to every purchaser. The supplement is the largest ever issued by any newspaper; is on heavy card-board, and is so simple in its construction that it avoids any complication. When made up it affords more amusement to a household than any toy ever issued with any newspaper in America.

The Wheel of Life is a peculiar optical effect, and affords an amount of scientific information unusual in newspaper supplements. It can be secured only with the Boston Herald of April 5, 1896. Our readers should place their orders early, and thus positively secure this most desirable newspaper novelty.

TIVERTON.

TOWN MEETING.—The Annual Town Meeting for the state election was held Wednesday. The result was as follows:

District No. 1—Moderator—Alonzo F. Hart.
Clerk—John T. Cook.
Supervisors—A. L. Hambly (R) and Hiram H. Luther (D).
The vote for Senator: Hicks (R) 95; Cottrell (D). 120.
The vote for Representative: Lawton (R), 163; Pearce (D), 53.
District No. 2—Moderator—J. R. Hicks.
Clerk—Geo. C. Hambly.
Supervisors—Samuel F. Stewart (R), Silas D. Borden (D).
Vote for Senator: Hicks (R), 109 Cottrell (D), 68.
Vote for Representative: Lawton (R), 109; Pearce (D) 72.
Total vote: Hicks, 204; Lawton, 272. Plurality: Hicks, 7; Lawton, 147.
The Town Officers are elected in June.

Mrs. Horace I. Yewell of Albequerque, New Mexico, is visiting in this city.

TAKE IT HOME TO YOURSELF.

Does anybody go into a clothing store, put down $10 or $20, and say, "Give me a suit for that money?" Of course they don't. First, the goods—next the dollars.

We advertise just to make you acquainted with the kind of clothing we sell. After you have seen the styles of one of our suits, and notice the linings, examine the making, you have something to size up the price with then.

Look at our Spring Covert Overcoats for $10, then the $14 ones. We'll risk but what the prices will please you. We sell Suits made by men tailors at $15, $20 and $25 They are good enough for the richest man if he's not extravagant.

Our clothing would please nine men out of ten, if not the whole ten. It's the kind your tailor makes to your measure; the only difference,—ours cost you one-third less.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,
208 Thames Street. 208

New Raisins, 5c lb.
New California Prunes, 10 & 13c lb.
New Figs, New Buckwheat.
Strained Honey in "Hero" Preserve Jars, 25c lb.

Welsh Rarebit.

Our new Canned Goods have arrived. Price and quality serve to please. Excellent Beef, shaved to order.

S. S. THOMPSON,
172 & 176 BROADWAY.

Mortgagee's Sale of Personal Property.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed of personal property, made and executed by Stephen P. Durfee, of the town of Middletown, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to P. Coggeshall Chase, of the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, dated August 12th, 1895, and recorded in Book Number 1 of the Records of Conveyances of Personal Property of said Middletown, on pages 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174 and 175, the undersigned will sell the personal property hereinafter mentioned at public auction on the farm occupied by the said Stephen P. Durfee and known as the William B. Chase farm situated on the West Main Road in said Middletown, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on THURSDAY, April 2d, 1896 (the condition of the said Mortgage Deed having been broken), to wit: ten cows, two horses, one pair oxen, one lumber wagon one covered wagon, forty tons of hay in barn, six stacks of oats, and all the other farming implements and tools and other articles belonging to the said Stephen P. Durfee and used in and about the cultivation of the said farm.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid on said personal property at said sale thereof.

P. COGGESHALL CHASE,
3-28-1w Mortgagee.

April 2d, 1896. The above sale, advertised last week in the "Newport Mercury," stands adjourned till 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April, in consequence of t day's severe weather. Will sell on Saturday, rain or shine, at noon.

P. COGGESHALL CHASE,
4-4-1w Mortgagee.

Easter Cards.

I have just received a fresh lot of EASTER CARDS of all varieties, and have more coming. If not the largest it is as fine as any lot in the city and will fully bear out our former reputation for having as handsome cards as can be found.

JOHN VARS,
Young's Block, 126 Thames Street.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, January 28, A. D. 1896.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 389, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1896, and returnable to the said Court, July 3d, A. D. 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1895, in favor of Joseph A. Wilcox, of Little Compton, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against Edward W. Howland, of Little Compton, aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 30 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Edward W. Howland, had at the time of said levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated partly in the town of Middletown and partly in the town of Portsmouth, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by land of Edith Hunter, formerly of John Caswell; Easterly, by estate of G. V. Wilbor, estate of Isaac Hovers and land of Robert L. S. Allen; Southerly, by lots of land formerly held in severalty by Charles Caswell, Wm. H. Sherman, Henry C. Sherman and Thomas W. Sherman, and known as the Zina Palmer farm; and Westerly, by Mitchell's Lane, so called, being the same parcel of land that was conveyed to Edward W. Howland by William S. Carter, by deed dated September 6th, 1893, and recorded in Land Evidence of the town of Middletown, in Vol. 15 at pages 432 and 433.

AND

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in front of the State House in said city of Newport in said County of Newport on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1896 at 12 o'clock M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

PARDON S. KAULL,
4-4-4w Deputy Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Applications

—FOR—

Liquor Licenses

At a meeting of the BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, held Tuesday, March 24, 1896, the following named persons made application for liquor licenses, under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city, viz:

First Class.

Peleg Bryer & Son, 25 & 27 Broadway.
P. H. Corbett, 603 Thames street.
Thomas Denniston, 27 & 29 Kinsley wharf.
F. P. Garrettson, 16 & 20 Washington square.
Patrick H. Horgan, 224 Thames street.
Timothy J. Lyon, 3 & 5 Bulls' wharf.
John C. Martin, 638 Thames street.
Sayer Bros., 283 Thames street.
Dennis W. Sheehan, 18 & 20 Kinsley's wharf.
Ernst Voigt, 528 & 530 Thames street.

Second Class.

John Adato, 104 Thames street.
John Alexander, Germania Hotel, State street.
William R. Allan, 10 Franklin street.
Christen Anderson, 26 Prospect Hill street.
William A. Barker and Albert G. Groff, 89 & 93 Bridge street.
Lawrence J. Barry, 470 Thames street.
Albert Reakhurst, 285 Thames street.
James H. Boyle, 48½ East Bowery street.
Daniel J. Buckley, 511 Thames street.
Patrick B. Burke, 1 West Broadway.
Albert Burkinshaw, 420 Thames street.
John Burns, 70 West Broadway.
Joseph V. Coen, 111 Long wharf.
John J. Coffey, 86 West Broadway.
Patrick R. Concon, 55 Long wharf.
James A. Conheeny, 622 Thames street.
James J. Conheeny, 48 Hammond street.
John H. Corriden, 25 West Broadway.
Michael J. Corrigan, 38 Levin street.
Crohane D. Curran, 35 Bath road.
Michael Curren, 35 West Broadway.
Thomas Denniston, 27 & 29 Kinsley's wharf.
James Eagan, 46 & 48 West Broadway.
John R. Finn, 437 Spring street.
Charles E. Groff, 127 Long wharf.
Paul Hertzog, 32 Washington square.
James J. Horgan, 3 Duke street.
Maurice S. Horgan, 518 Thames street, corner of Holland street.
Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway.
Michael J. Johnson, 110 Thames street.
Michael H. Kearney, 277 Thames street.
Joseph Kelley, 16 Denniston street.
Richard J. Lawton, 77 William street.
John Lowney, 128 Long wharf.
Dwight H. Mahogany, 175 Thames street.
John Malgan, 110 Levin street.
Michael Martin, 520 Thames street.
Charles McDermott, 18 Prospect Hill street.
Daniel J. McGowan, 12 & 14 Washington square.
Cornelius McLaughlin, 499 Thames street.
James M. Mead, 19 Long wharf.
James Murphy, 82 Dixon lane.
John J. Murphy, 489 Thames street.
Michael F. Murray, 6 Market square.
Michael J. Murphy, 428 Thames street.
John H. Nolan and Benjamin J. Bryer, 37 Bath road.
Patrick Nolan, 106 William street.
William S. O'Brien, 11, 13 and 15 Touro street.
Timothy B. O'Connell, 140 Long wharf.
Michael O'Neill, 16 Long wharf.
William Ormsby, 293 Thames street.
John A. Owen, 7 Duke street.
Joseph F. Parsons, U. S. Hotel, Thames and Pelham streets.
Ross W. Perry, 8 Prospect Hill street.
Michael P. Pinto, 462 Thames street.
William Quigley, 83 Long wharf.
William D. Rife, 289 Thames street.
Charles Ritt, 30 and 32 Market square.
Daniel Shea, 659 Thames street.
John J. Shea, 42 Burnside avenue.
Daniel B. Sheehan, 3 West Broadway.
Patrick Sheehan, 50 West Broadway.
Patrick Sheehan, 11 Duke street.
Jack Silva, 519 Thames street.
Alfred Stone, 515 Spring street.
Charles H. Sullivan, corner Collins street and West Broadway.
Daniel K. Sullivan, 47 William street.
Dennis J. Sullivan, 604 Thames street.
Henry J. Sullivan, 109 Long wharf.
James J. Sullivan, 32 Callendar avenue.
Jeremiah T. Sullivan, 467 Thames street.
Michael A. Sullivan, 11 Duke street.
Patrick Sullivan, 670 Thames street.
Patrick E. Sullivan, 518 Thames street.
Timothy Sullivan, 44 Bath road.
William P. Sullivan, 8 Kinsley's wharf.
Robert J. Sweeney, 5 and 7 DeBlois street.
John H. Taft, 119 and 121 Thames street.
Charles A. Trager, 8 Middleton avenue.
Louis Vincent and Uriah Rife, 378 Thames St.
Ernst Voigt, 528 and 530 Thames street.
Daniel J. Walsh, 8 Marlboro' street.
Patrick Walsh, 597 Thames street.
Alva F. Weaver, 703 Thames street.
Thomas B. Wilkinson, 293 Thames street.
William Yates, 434 Thames street.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS will be in session at their office in the Mercury Building on Tuesday, April 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by order of the License Commissioners.

E. W. HIGBEE,
3-28-3w Clerk.

New Advertisements.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, April 2, A. D. 1896.

WHEREAS, Theresa A. Brazil of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Theresa and Antoine Brazil, now in parts to the said Theresa unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Antoine Brazil to appear, if he shall fit at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1896, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
4-4-6w Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, April 2, A. D. 1896.

WHEREAS, Catherine O'Donnell, of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Catherine and John O Donnell, now in parts to the said Catherine unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said John O'Donnell to appear, if he shall see fit, at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1896, then and there to respond to said petition.

4-4-6w CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, April 2, A. D. 1896.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth A. Green, of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Elizabeth and Edward M. Green, now in parts to the said Elizabeth unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Edward M. Green to appear, if he shall see fit, at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1896, then and there to respond to said petition.

4-4-6w CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, April 2, A. D. 1896.

WHEREAS, Pierre Derrien, of the town of Portsmouth in the County and State aforesaid, has filed his petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Pierre and Anna Derrien, now in parts to the said Pierre unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Anna Derrien to appear, if she shall see fit, at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1896, then and there to respond to said petition.

4-4-6w CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT Newport, April 3, A. D. 1896.

WHEREAS, Frances J. Silvia, of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Frances and James Silvia, now in parts to the said Frances unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said James Silvia to appear, if he shall see fit, at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1896, then and there to respond to said petition.

4-4-6w CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Robert S. Franklin and William H. Franklin (with their wives respectively, in release of dower), to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated July 19, 1876, and recorded in Volume 14, pages 180 and 181 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island; Said Savings Bank of Newport will sell at public auction, on Spring street, in front of the land hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon (breach having been made in the condition of said mortgage), that parcel of land in said city of Newport, with the brick building and the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, bounded Northerly, on land of George C. Barker, 69 feet and 9 inches; Easterly, on Spring street, 49 feet and 10 inches; Southerly, on Mary street, 56 feet and 9 inches, and Westerly, on land of Harwood E. Read, 48 feet and 9 inches, be the same more or less, or however otherwise bounded, said premises being the same granted by said mortgage which is hereby made part hereof.

And said mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
by G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
Newport, R. I., March 27, 1896—3-28-4w

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Our new SPRING CARPETS have arrived in

Wilton Royal, Wilton Velvet,
Axminster, Moquett,
Body Brussels. Tapestry Brussels.
Agra's, Extra Super Ingrain,

In Coloring and Design that far Surpass any Previous Season, at prices that will meet all competition.

The best TAPESTRY CARPETS 70 cts. per yard.

Very best ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS 58 cts. a yard.

Jointless JAPANESE LINEN WARP STRAW MATTING 28 cts. a yard (usually sold for 40 cts.)

FLINT furnishes fine Furniture,
LET no one doubt the truth of this.
IF greatest bargains count, be sure
NO opportunity you miss
TO take advantage. None can show
Such easy terms and prices low.

Oak, Mahogony or Black Walnut Finish

MORRIS CHAIRS, $9.99,

All Hair, Reversible Cushions,

Any Style and Color Cushion you wish,

$9.99,

Our Own Make.

$9.99.

Does it pay to trade at FLINT'S. Goods delivered free in Newport and Vicinity.

Everything sold on the easy to pay plan. Mail orders solicited.

FLINT CO., Broad & Eddy Streets, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Drop us postal for illustrated catalogue.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, January 6, A. D. 1896.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 554, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1896, and returnable to the said Court, July 3d, A. D. 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1895, in favor of Frederick B. Coggeshall, of the City and County of Newport in Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against William O. Greene, W. Howard Greene and Edward S. Greene, co-partners as Wm. O. Greene & Sons, all of Newport, aforesaid, defendants, I have this day at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said William O. Greene, one of the defendants, had on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1895, at 52 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Southerly, on Golden Hill street; Westerly, on Spring street; Northerly, partly on land of Benjamin Freeborn and partly on land of Frank Watts, and Easterly, on land of John H. Hammett, and then Northerly again, and then Easterly again, on land of said Hammett, be the same more or less, or however otherwise bounded and described, and recorded in Mortgage Land Evidence of the City of Newport, Book No. 31 at page 36, reference to which is hereby made for a more full description,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in front of the State House in said city of Newport in said County of Newport on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

PARDON S. KAULL,
3-14-4w Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax; Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes;

I, Daniel C. Watson Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof: taxed in the name of Henry A. Young and bounded and described as follows:

Those certain lots or parcels of land situated and lying in that part of the Town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered 1109, 1110 on a plat of said Park, made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Henry A. Young, or owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 6th day of April, 1896, at 2 P. M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $1.20.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
3-14 Collector of Taxes.

ODORLESS

Moth and Dust PROOF BAGS.

The only protection against

MOTHS & DUST.

They last for years.
AIR TIGHT,
NO PASTING.
NO ODOR about Garments,

Have hooks inside for hanging garments without folding.

Articles can be removed and replaced instantly and used without airing.

Moths and Dust ruin many articles. Save them from injury by using these BAGS now.

ASK TO SEE THEM AT

A. C. LANDERS',
167 Thames Street,
Covell's Block.

AGENT FOR NEWPORT.

NEW STOCK.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
RUGS, MATS,
ART SQUARES,
WALL PAPER,
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES.

Standard Goods at Low Prices.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 Thames St.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax:

Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described, and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid, and said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer, commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof; taxed in the name of Leonard Whitney, Jr., and bounded and described as follows:

Those certain lots or parcels of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered 42, 43, 44, 1062, 1063, 1012, 1339, 1340, 1416, 1417, on a plat of said Park, made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Leonard Whitney, Jr., or owner thereof, with interests, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 6th day of April, 1896, at 12 30 M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $4.80.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
3-14 Collector of Taxes.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax: Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof: taxed in the name of Harriet Nicholas and described as follows:

Those certain lots or parcels of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered 512, 513, 514, on a plat of said Park, made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Harriet Nicholas, or owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 6th day of April, 1896, at 1:00 P. M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $1.60.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
3-14 Collector of Taxes.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax: Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof; taxed in the name of John Morey and bounded and described as follows:

Those certain lots or parcels of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park and numbered 275, 276, 277, 278, 827, on a plat of said Park made by John H. Mullin and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said John Morey, or owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 6th day of April, 1896, at 1:30 P. M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $2.70.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
3-14 Collector of Taxes.

The Fruit Trees of R. I.

If you would have a good crop of Apples, Pears and Peaches, the coming season, now is the time you should apply the

MORRILL'S TREE INK.

It is easily applied and is a sure protector against the CANKER WORM, CUTWORM, CATERPILLAR, and other crawling insects.

Potatoes. Potatoes.

Our first car has arrived and we do not fear contradiction when we say we are showing the finest samples of Rose, Hebrons, Queens, Northers and Elias' Triumph that are to be found in this city and at prices that will defy competition for first-class stock.

GRASS SEEDS.

Our second car of assorted Seeds has arrived and our prices are as low as ever.

SWEET PEAS. SWEET PEAS.

Now is the time to plant and there are none better than

WEAVER'S NEWPORT FAVORITE,

And all who purchase seed from us have the privilege of entering for premiums and competition at our annual exhibition.

25 lbs. English Tinted Lead and 1 1-2 gals. Oil

will make 2 1-2 gallons or more of paint and will cost less than $1.00 per gallon and is very durable. See the WEAVER BUILDING, painted in 1892 with this paint.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

PIANOS.

There are GOOD PIANOS and there are others. If you want an up to date PIANO fully warranted and satisfaction guaranteed in every particular or money refunded, call and see us.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

The largest stock to select from in the city.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,
154 Thames Street,
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